NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. XI. WASHINGTON, D. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1857. NO. 539.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The *National Era* is published every Thursday, on the following terms:

Single copy, one year	$2.00
Three copies, one year	5.00
Five copies, one year	8.00
Ten copies, one year	15.00
Single copy, six months	1.00
Ten copies, six months	8.00

Voluntary agents are entitled to retain 50 cents commission on each yearly, and 25 cents commission on each six-month yearly, subscriber, *except in the case of Clubs.*

A Club of five subscribers, at $2, will entitle the person making it up to a copy for himself; a Club of ten, at $15, to a copy for one year. When a Club has been forwarded, additions may be made to it, on the same terms.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten cents a line for the *first* insertion, *five* cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Ten words constitute a line. Payment in advance is invariably required.

☞ Money may be forwarded, by mail, at my *risk*. Notes on Eastern banks preferred. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit.

☞ Subscribers wishing their papers changed, will give the name of the post office changed *from*, as well as the post office they wish it hereafter sent *to*.

☞ All communications to the *Era*, whether on business of the paper or for publication, should be addressed to

G. BAILEY, *Washington, D. C.*

WASHINGTON, D. C.

[*Copyright secured according to law.*]

For the National Era.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A NEW ENGLAND GIRL.

BY MARTHA RUSSELL.

CHAPTER XVII.

"He hath set the solitary in families."

This meeting with Mr. Annesley caused a kind of a break in my monotonous life. I liked to recall his dark features, quick, deep tones, and air of proud indifference—the whole forming a picture wholly unlike the Ralph Saville in the matted gallery at the Pines—far less handsome than the boyish face in my locket—more willful, haughty, and stern, with something of the grandeur-like look, that marked Mr. Cavendish's features, even when he was not thinking of them, and speculate on his character. It was the one mysterious picture, hanging among my small gallery of cold, commonplace, still-life portraits, and of course created its own charmed atmosphere. It stirred up again memories of my childhood, my old longing for friends and kindred—nothing to call my own in this world, something more tangible than the dreams that my hazy brain sometimes dreamed, only to vanish, as I well knew they must, at the cold touch of reason and reality. I determined to ask Mr. Cavendish about him, and tell him, also, of my meeting with him, years ago, by the Pond. But that gentleman was absent until nearly spring; and when he returned he looked both less sorrowful in its influence on the lonely brother than the terrible affliction that had compelled him to assume it.

The school was unusually large this term, my duties proportionately severe; and as James Sancroft was almost always to be found by his mother's side in the drawing-room, and never in the way, I availed myself more often than ever of the interview between that genial and prayers for a walk, and my feet turned instinctively to the Pines.

I sometimes met Mr. Cavendish in the grounds, but, as he passed me with a brief nod or without any recognition at all, I did not often venture to the house, fearful of seeming an intruder.

Two or three times, I met James Sancroft on my return, or was overtaken by him, when I felt positive that he was in the house when I left. Did he watch my steps? The thought was too ridiculous to be entertained; and on the occasions referred to, he would wear a pair of hars leading into the wood, admiring the delicate net-work of interlacing boughs, seen against a background of wintry sky, he came up, and made some remark upon the beauty of the scene, I answered courteously, waiting for him to move on. But he seemed inclined to linger, and I began to speak of the taste indicated by the arrangement of the grounds of the Pines, the grouping of trees, &c. He spoke well, and I listened with pleasure.

"Edward thinks," he went on, pointing to a group of young walnuts and beeches on the east of the house, "that those trees have been removed—they obstruct the view toward M.; but, in my opinion, Miss Lathrop, a view of a confused mass of fields, with a few scattered trees, is a poor exchange for a clump of trees like that; and I hope, when he comes in possession, his reverence for the old will possess enough to save him from clearing them off, if his good taste does not."

"Edward!" Surprise got the better of discretion, as I was aware, when I looked up, and met his self-satisfied smile. It vanished in a moment, however, and he added, carelessly, as he switched off the head of a dry golden-rod with one of the everlasting by the evergreen:

"Yes; and I should have united Michal's name with his. I had no idea I was betraying family secrets when I spoke, for considering you have been so long in my mother's family, quite in her confidence, as I may say, and knowing the friendly kindly feelings she has for you—which are, let me add, quite a compliment to your character, he caring little for strangers generally—I thought you could hardly be ignorant of this fact."

"What a soft, insinuating voice! and yet, I knew he did not believe six of those dastitly-toned words. Strict justice, unvarying politeness, somewhat formal and monotonous—necessarily, perhaps—but still unvaried, I had received from Mr. Cavendish, but never confidence; no one was better aware of it than James Sancroft. But, if he wished to assume it, I would like to know why; so I led him on by asking—

"What Michal?"

"That Edward and Michal are to be Mr. Cavendish's heirs."

"And yourself?"

"No; blood is thicker than water, they say; and with none is it more true than with the Professor. I have no Cavendish blood in my veins; Edward and Michal have. Edward, who have an infinite small drop of it, their father having been some ninety-ninth cousin of his. But I have no claim to consideration, and I never ready done much for us all. My mother would have hardly attempted to give us both a profession, had it not been for said more tangible than these expensive luxuries. Since his sister's death, has spoken more definitely of his purpose, and the business will soon be arranged."

"Is it by his liberality that Michal has gone to Europe?"

"Yes; he insisted on her going, and remaining until her health is re-established."

"God grant that it may become so! and that she may live long to enjoy her fortune—none better deserve it!"

"It gives me pleasure to hear you express yourself so warmly. Indeed, I thought this arrangement could hardly fail to meet Miss Lathrop's approval."

I scarcely knew whether the words conveyed a sneer or a compliment; it was too dark to read his face, and I answered, briefly, as I walked on—

"My approval or disapproval can be of little consequence, any way. I shall always rejoice in anything that contributes to Miss Michal's happiness; and knowing how distasteful, how *hard* for one like her, is the drudgery of a school, I rejoice in any change that places her beyond it."

He bowed, and turned towards the Pines, while I retraced my steps, musing upon the motives which could have led him to speak of this affair to me.

A week or two after this conversation, having a half holyday, and wishing for some few additional articles, I walked into M. to make the necessary purchases.

My selections were soon made; and taking my package in my hand, I walked around to the Post Office to inquire for letters, at Mrs. Ellis's request.

"None for Mrs. Ellis, Miss," said the clerk, "but here is one directed to Oaklawn, for Miss J. imens D."——

"Zerlina D. Lathrop?"

"Yes—that must be it" and he handed over a green, unwieldy, and folded sheet of foolscap, bearing my name, traced by a hand which was evidently little used to the pen. I did not recognize the writing, and the name was also illegible. As I had intended to walk round by the Pines to see old Alice, I thrust the missive into my pocket, and set out on my two-mile walk. But my curiosity was so much excited before I reached the house, that I broke the letter forth, and again scrutinized the address. I might have opened it, but seeing Mr. Cavendish on the lawn, giving old Mark some directions about clearing off the old year's withered herbage, (it being early spring-time,) I hastened on. He called me to look at the hyacinths and daffodils, peeping up beneath the snow; and with some quaint remarks, more in his old vein than any I had heard of late, bade me run in and see Alice, who would be "glad to hear the clatter of a woman's tongue."

Alice was not in her room; so, sitting down by the fire, I broke the seal of my letter. It was dated at the Cove, and, glancing at the signature, I made out the name of Polly Maria Stevens. Something out of the ordinary course must have occurred to induce my friend to write from her, and I ran over the ill-spelled lines with a sinking heart; it was not death, as I feared, but something little less serious to me—married. The good woman referred to a letter which Adeline had written me herself, some weeks before, but which I had, as the reader knows, failed to receive, "selling all about it," and, with that prolixity which uneducated people seem to think essential to letter-writing, she plodded on through a wide field of eccentural quotations, observations about "earthly vanities, carnal affections, creatures of probation," &c. She "did not know much about Adeline's business, but I think it seems a well-disposed young man enough—quite serious-like, and disposed to attend to the things of another world;" which, as Polly was "glad to say," might not prove a cast-away, for Birdie's sake, whose heart was set on him—but men at best were but broken reeds—we could be certain of nothing in this vale of tears," &c. &c. So I read on, until my eye caught Uncle Steve's name. "Brother," she wrote, "had been quite took down about his rheumatiz, and I'm afeard he wouldn't own it; but he had picked up a little after little Adeline went away to York with her husband, and now was quite smart. Brother gave me his love, and say as how he had about concluded to go up the Straits once more, 'cause he'd like to do a leetle somethin' for Birdie when she went to house-keepin', and the 'Magnolia, Captain Hood, was about ready to sail.'" I laid down the letter, for the dusk began to gather, and I could not read it by the fire. A long, loving old seaman, in his dotage, was hurrying to his grave, and leaving behind him tender words, still living, planning, working for his darling's happiness, though her whole heart had been turned to another, long ago. I wiped away my eyes, and for a moment I felt almost angry with her for leaving him.

"Bad news, Zingorella?" said the Professor, as he came in, and began poking the fire, as usual.

"No—I suppose it ought not to be—this letter speaks of a change of a friend."

"And this, I suppose, is the certificate? It's yellow enough to be the quit-claim Lahan gave to Jacob," he remarked, taking up the "Magnolia, Captain Hood, was about ready to sail."

Judge. Are you here to give evidence to the court and jury in this case? (naming.)

Boy. Yes, sir; if required so to do.

Judge. Do you know the solemnity of the obligations of a judicial oath, my son? Reflect before you answer.

Boy. (Very modestly.) I think I do.

Judge. What will be your punishment, my dear boy, if you swear falsely, or speak a lie on oath?

Boy. I will be sent to the penitentiary, (weeping,) and thus break my dear mother's heart. (There were other eyes besides his in that house overflowing with tears.)

Defendant's attorney, (frowning.) Boy, don't you know that if you tell a lie, on your oath, when you die you will be endlessly tortured in a fiery pool?

Boy. That would be an additional inducement to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; but that punishment can be avoided by a timely repentance; but repentance will avail nothing to keep me out of the penitentiary.

Judge. You are a noble boy! Who gave you these excellent instructions?

Boy. My mother, sir.

Judge. Such a mother deserves such a son! Clerk, our Heavenly Father bless you both! Mr. ... [illegible] witness. He has, in this examination on the binding nature of judicial oaths, ... sense information than all the musty books in the court-room could do. Repeal your laws for the punishment of perjury, and false swearing will be as common as it is now rare. An honest person will speak the truth without an oath; but a dishonest one, were it not for fear of immediate punishment, would never testify truly, if a lie would, in his estimation, benefit him more than truth.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1857.

☞ The office of the *National Era* is removed to the newly-erected "Republican Building," corner of Indiana avenue and Second street.

MR. STANTON AND KANSAS.

Mr. Stanton, Secretary of the Territory under Governor Walker, has arrived in Kansas. A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says he delivered an address to the People, in opening which, "he announced himself as a native of Virginia and a resident of Tennessee, and then very coolly informed his hearers that they might judge, from this fact, 'of his proclivities.' He thought that the Free State people were making a great mistake in not voting for Convention delegates; and further, that the Constitution there adopted would pass Congress. He deeply regretted the disturbances that had occurred in the Territory, and hoped that there would be no further trouble, but maintained that the laws of the Territorial Legislature must be enforced. Mr. Stanton is a fine-looking man, and, it is said, means to do about right; *but the Free State men are greatly disappointed in his speech, which betrayed*, so they think, *an unaccountable ignorance of Kansas affairs, and a hostility to the Free State cause.*"

"Disappointed in his speech!" Why? Have they really been cherishing the delusive hope that Mr. Buchanan is any better than General Pierce—that his Administration has for a moment dreamed of *not* recognising the so-called Laws of Kansas! If so, let them deceive themselves no longer. Mr. Buchanan and his agents not only recognise the usurpation in Kansas, but sustain the men by whom that usurpation has been carried out: they are all alike members of the National Democratic Party. Our friends can relieve themselves, therefore, only by voting or by revolution. Which shall it be?

"If the Free State men vote, *by the act of voting* they enter into a moral agreement to submit if they are voted down; and since the *Era* itself predicts they will be voted down, it asks the Free State men to give in their adherence in advance. Submit they can at any time, but we say they *must not submit in any circumstances*. Rather let every man in Kansas be butchered than submit to Slavery."—*An Exchange.*

By the act of voting, the Free State men neither sanction the usurpation by which a Border Ruffian Legislature was forced upon Kansas, nor enter into an agreement of any kind. Nor does the *Era* predict that they "will be voted down"—it simply admits that the probabilities are against them. Nor does it advise them "to give in their adherence in advance." Adherence to what? to whom? What an incoherent style of talking is this!

We advise the Free State men to meet their adversaries on any battle-ground that the latter may mark out. If voting is to be done, let them do it—if fighting, let them do that! Let them assert and exercise every right of American citizens. If threatened with fraud, expose it—if with violence, confront it—if outvoted, try it again.

"The *National Era* is winning golden opinions and a liberal advertisement from the Buchanan journals, by urging the Free State men of Kansas to succumb to the Border Ruffian usurpation, and vote at the Constitutional election ordered by the bogus Legislature."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The *Tribune* mistakes coarseness for strength, rudeness for piquancy. The attempt to arouse against us a blind, party prejudice, and to suggest possible collusion with the Buchanan Party, is not worthy of comment. As to the assertion that the *National Era* has urged or is "urging the Free State men of Kansas to succumb to Border Ruffian usurpation," it is untrue, in whole and in part. The *Era* has urged and is urging precisely the reverse.

If the *Tribune* be willing that its readers should understand our position, and the reasons therefor, let it republish our first article on the subject, and we will republish whatever reply it may choose to make, provided it be about of the same length.

English Ambition.—"*Ion*," of the *Baltimore Sun*, thinks it sees what Lord Palmerston is after, in the prosecution of the Chinese war. The Southern provinces of China are aimed at, and a grand system of annexation in the East. Says the *Sun's* correspondent—

"England may expect to find in China that resource for a supply of cotton for her manufacturers, which she has heretofore failed to find in her East India possessions. This object being effected, England can press upon the world more vigorously than ever her anti African Slavery policy, and succeed, perhaps, in effecting the total abolishment of the African slave trade, and perhaps the abolition of Slavery in Brazil and in Cuba. If rendered independent of the United States for her supply of cotton, she would supply the United States with cotton fabrics, made of East India cotton, to the double prejudice both of our manufacturers and our cotton producers. The value of slave labor would be rapidly diminished under the reduced demand for our cotton, and slaves would, in fact, become a burden."

If such is the ambition of the English Government, and the people fully understand the matter, it will furnish us with a key to Lord Palmerston's unprecedented success; but we imagine that *Ion's* conjectures are mere conjectures, and we must ascribe Palmerston's success, not to the intrinsic merits of his position on the Chinese war, but to his conduct in the Russian war. It is the pluck which he exhibited throughout the contest, which has crowned him with honor now.

Neal Dow, distinguished for his connection with the Maine Law movement, has gone to England.

THE FREE STATE MEN OF KANSAS.

Jacksonburgh, Ia., *April* 17, 1857.

To the Editor of the National Era:

Dear Sir: I have just returned from Kansas, and I must confess that my mind has materially changed in respect to the propriety of the Free State party voting at the bogus election. There is no doubt that they have three to five times the numerical strength of their opponents; yet, taking into consideration the past history of elections in the Territory, and facts which I learned while there, I am well satisfied that the resolutions of the Free State Convention are eminently right. On my way up the Missouri, I was told by a Missourian, into whose favor I had initiated myself, by telling him "the truth, but not the whole truth," that during the week preceding the 22d of March, Missourians went up into Indian lands in Kansas, in numbers of 500 persons a day, and located claims. On inquiry how they could take claims on Indian reserves, which were not subject to claims, he stated that that made no difference. "We went up, drove down our stakes to mark our claims, then returned to Westport, Missouri, and registered them there." This satisfied me; five hundred claims per day taken by Missourians, and registered in Missouri before the first of April, and taken on Indian land not subject to claims either; that will do. I pushed my inquiry no further, but withdrew from the gentle-... Ruffian as soon as practicable.

While in Kansas, I stopped over night with an avowed slaveholder from Georgia, who could not conceal his wrath and disappointment at the fact that the Free State men would not vote at their election.

After seeing what I did in Kansas, and conversing with men on both sides of the question there, I am well satisfied that the people of that Territory understand their interests much better than those who live remote from the scene of action. And I most ardently pray that they may keep their resolutions, and under no circumstances allow themselves to be ensnared in any "entangling alliances," so that when the time comes, as come it must, when our National Government will lend its aid to the support of Freedom, the Free State party in Kansas can show a record clear of any pandering to policy for the purpose of striving for an uncertain victory. L. S. Boyd.

We can see nothing in this letter to induce us to change our views. The question constantly recurs—admit all that is said about the gross frauds perpetrated and to be perpetrated, what have our friends to gain by doing nothing? How do they better their condition? Wait, says this correspondent, till the National Government will lend its aid! That is, wait for the chances of a Presidential election four years hence!! Such counsel requires no comment. What is done must be done now. If our friends refuse to vote at this election, because of fraud and the apprehension of a raid from Missouri, when will they ever vote? Do they intend to stand forever self-disfranchised? Next fall there will be an election for a new Legislature; but what better will be their position then, than it is now? The whole machinery of that election will be under the control of the Pro Slavery officials, as in the election about to take place; and is there any more hope of escaping, then, the customary irruption from Missouri?

Were the Federal Administration just and brave, were there a reasonable probability of redress of grievances by the next Congress, our friends might find some justification for their policy: but this Administration, by its recognition of the spurious Legislature and its abominable acts, has placed itself on the same ground with its predecessor; by its sanction to the act of that body calling a State Convention, has committed itself against the Topeka Constitution and its supporters; and by its appointment to prominent offices in the Territory of men signalized by their unscrupulous measures against the Free State Party, has demonstrated that there is no hope for that Party, but in its own prompt and determined efforts.

Let us suppose the Free State men should reconsider their policy, and go into the election: they do their best, but are defeated: a Pro-Slavery majority is chosen to the Convention, a Pro Slavery Constitution is formed. But, they are prepared—they have the facts to prove that large numbers of legal Free State voters were omitted from the registry; that large numbers of illegal Pro-Slavery voters were entered; that the character of the Convention and the result of its action were determined by this double fraud; that, as American citizens, at every stage of proceedings, they had exposed the fraud, remonstrated against it, and asserted their rights, but to no purpose; and that to consummate the iniquity, in violation of Precedent, of Democratic Principle, of Common Justice, the Convention had refused to submit the Constitution to the judgment of the People, for their ratification or rejection. They appoint a committee of responsible men to wait upon Congress, and, whenever the Pro-Slavery Constitution shall be presented, to submit their memorial, carefully written, embodying all these facts and considerations, with the accompanying evidence. Let us ask—would there not be more hope of redress at the hands of that body, on such an appeal, than if the Free State men had pursued the do-nothing policy—had engaged in no life and death struggle for their rights? There are Democrats elected to the next House of Representatives on the strength of the opinion cherished by their constituents, that Kansas after all is destined to be free by the workings of Popular Sovereignty. A memorial like that, emanating from a portion of their fellow-citizens, who, while bravely struggling for their rights, had been over-reached and borne down, in violation of the principle of Popular Sovereignty, would furnish them ground and justification for voting against a Constitution, the palpable offspring of faction and fraud.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from Leavenworth, April 10th, after an attempt to justify the stand-aloof policy, says:

"The next election in which the Free State men propose to participate will take place in October, when a new Legislature and a Delegate to Congress are to be elected. If no dark plots are concocted, and no traps sprung, the Legislature will be almost unanimously Free State. But the Free State men must look well to their cause, and exercise a sleepless vigilance. Their opponents are reckless, unprincipled, and the Missouri hordes are ready at a moment's notice to cross the boundary and renew their old work of blood and ruin. It is true that they promise to keep quiet, but what faith can be placed in their promises? A superior force can alone deter them, and superior tact and adroitness can alone prevent them from consummating some of their devilish schemes."

Why not then vote at the Convention election? If the Free State voters are so predominant that the next Legislature will be "almost unanimously Free State," what great harm can happen, even if swindled in the election about to take place. Admit the worst—a Pro Slavery Convention—a Pro-Slavery Constitution—ratified by Congress—organization of Kansas as a slave State—if the representation of the writer in the foregoing paragraph be correct, the first Legislature under the new Constitution would be an Anti-Slavery body, and its first act would be, the amendment of the Constitution so as to prohibit Slavery.

Why not then begin the hand-to-hand struggle at once—organize the Party for instant action—assured that, although temporarily cheated and defeated, victory will at last be achieved? Look at the result at Leavenworth—where, a year ago, the reign of terror prevailed, and the Free State men were overawed—now they elect their Mayor by an overwhelming majority. The lesson ought not to be lost.

As convenient for reference, we copy the following abstracts from the Report of the Majority of the Kansas Investigation Committee, printed by order of the last House of Representatives:

Election for Delegate, November 29, 1854.

Whitfield	2,258
Wakefield	248
Flenniken	305
Scattering	22
Total	2,833
Number of voters by census	2,905
Legal voters	1,114
Illegal voters	1,729

Census Returns, January and February, 1855.

Males	5,128	Voters	2,905
Females	3,383	Minors	3,469
Natives	7,161	Negroes	151
Foreign	408	Slaves	192
Total			8,601

Election for Members of the First Legislature, March 30, 1855.

Pro-Slavery votes	5,427
Free State	791
Legal	1,410
Illegal	4,908
Scattering	89

Election for Territorial Delegate, October 1, 1855, *Free State men refusing to vote.*

Whitfield	2,721
Scattering	17
Total	2,738

Election for Delegates to the Free State Convention to form a State Constitution, October 9, 1855.

Number of votes for Delegates	2,710

Popular Vote on the Adoption of the State Constitution, December 15, 1855.

For the Constitution	1,731
Against it	46
Total	1,777

Election of the Free State Governor, January 15, 1856.

For C. Robinson	1,296
For W. G. Roberts	410
Total	1,706

Election of A. H. Reeder as Free State Territorial Delegate, November, 1855.

Number of votes	2,849

MISAPPREHENSIONS CORRECTED—JUSTICE DONE.

Our friend of the *Daily Free Democrat*, of Milwaukie, Wisconsin, after cordially commending the general course of the *National Era*, remarks—

"But of late, it seems to have been wanting in sagacity, and to have given unwise counsel to the Republican host. Its first great error was its advocacy of McLean as a Presidential candidate, the candidate of the Know Nothings, and the Judge who breathed the breath of life into the Fugitive Slave Act. Now it comes out in a lengthy article, and advises the Free State men in Kansas to vote for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, against the unanimous judgment of the Free State men themselves, and it expects them to reconsider their determination, and vote."

Our cotemporary is mistaken. The *Era* neither advocated nor named any man as its candidate for the Presidency. It confined itself to a thorough discussion of the Principles which ought to govern the canvass, and the qualifications that should be sought for in the candidate; and throughout the discussion we were so fortunate as to be sustained by the *Free Democrat.*

Our preferences, as *an individual*, we did not proclaim or urge *through the Era*; but as the matter is now, for the first time, publicly referred to, we shall leave nothing in doubt.

Our policy was, to state distinctly and fully the Principles of the Republican movement, to select one of its tried advocates, either Chase or Seward, as the candidate, and to avoid all coalition with Know Nothingism, looking more to the *foundation of future*, than to the *prospect of immediate*, success.

The tone of the *Era* was in perfect harmony with this policy, which, privately, we urged, from day to day, upon our Congressional friends.

But the great majority of them, and of the Anti-Slavery People of the country, were bent on immediate success, and determined to select the most available candidate. Then we took our position—Declare in your platform the right and duty of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories of the United States, eschew coalition with Know Nothingism, and we will support the movement, and the candidate, whoever he may be, provided he represent the Principle, is honest and capable.

It being assumed that *immediate* success was to be sought, the question arose, who, if we go out of the ranks of the old and tried advocates of the cause, is the best and most available candidate? Some said Judge McLean, some, Colonel Fremont. We agreed with the former. We said there were two elements to be secured, for success—the Conservative and the Liberal: the *movement itself* would carry the latter, no matter who was the candidate; the *man* selected, must carry the former. The Conservative element prevailed in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Indiana: they must be secured, or Mr. Buchanan would be elected. Colonel Fremont could not carry those States, Judge McLean could; and on the one Principle—the right and duty of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories—and the one Practical Issue—Justice to Kansas—Judge McLean was as true as any man, and pre-eminently qualified by experience, wisdom, and position, to do all that a President could do.

Recollect, these views were not presented in the *Era*; they were urged by us in private conference, after the great majority of our friends had decided against us, and in favor of the policy of seeking immediate success.

The majority of the Philadelphia Convention fully concurred in our views relating to the Principles of the canvass, and no coalition with Know Nothingism—but not in relation to candidates. Colonel Fremont was selected—we supported him faithfully—he carried the States in which the Liberal Element predominated—he did not carry Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Indiana—and was defeated.

We have no comments to make—no excuses for ourselves, no reproaches for others. Honest men will sometimes differ on questions of expediency, but they ought not to make such differences, grounds for mutual reproach.

This is the first time we have spoken of our position in regard to the selection of candidates by the Philadelphia Convention. We trust there may be no occasion for any allusion to it hereafter.

We shall avail ourselves, however, of the opportunity to do justice to one whom we have long known and esteemed.

Judge McLean is not, and has never been, a Know Nothing, nor was he the candidate of the Know Nothings. The majority of that class of men in New England and New York preferred Colonel Fremont.

He did not "breathe the breath of life" into the Fugitive Slave Act. He never approved of it. The bill once held up by Daniel Webster in the Senate, during the discussion on the Slave Bill, with the remark that he intended or had intended to offer it as an amendment—a bill providing for a Jury Trial—was the project of Judge McLean. But, the act passed, without the amendment. Judge McLean's circuit embraces precisely those States in which cases under it would be most likely to occur. Such was the fact; and, as a Judge, he was called upon to administer the law. Believing, as we do, that the act is unconstitutional, had we been on the Bench, we would have so declared it. Had Judge McLean believed it unconstitutional, such would have been his declaration. Much as he disapproved of it, however, he believed it constitutional, and, under his oath of office, administered it. We do not advocate his opinion, or defend his course; but he has a right to have his position clearly stated and understood.

In relation to the general doctrines of Liberty, he stands where he has always stood—on the broad principles promulgated by the Republicans. His late elaborate and very able Opinion, dissenting from the Opinion of the majority of the Supreme Court, presents in full the principles in relation to Slavery which we heard him declare from the Bench in Cincinnati, fourteen years ago, and which are the groundwork of the Republican Party. He has never wavered in the support of them—never compromised them. During the Wilmot Proviso agitation, he was entirely sympathizing with the Non-Extensionists in Congress: he was at no pains to conceal his deep indignation at the repeal of the Missouri Compromise: from the beginning of the Kansas troubles, he has been heart and soul against the outrages inflicted upon that devoted Territory: his potent influence was exerted to put an end to the Treason trials.

Finally, to put at rest a miserable rumor, which found its way into several Anti-Slavery papers, as an item of genuine news—that he supported Mr. Buchanan—we state positively that at the Presidential election in November, he voted an open Fremont and Dayton electoral ticket.

We have written the foregoing, first, to explain our own position; secondly, to do justice to a wise and good man—for these reasons, and these alone; for there is no probability that Judge McLean will ever be called upon to take part in any political movement, and we are very sure that we have not the slightest desire to play the part of King-maker or King-killer.

ORGANIZING THE SOUTH.

The canvass in Virginia, preparatory to the elections next month, does not seem to awaken much interest. The Democratic Party having possession of the State, and the benefit of Federal patronage, calculates upon an easy victory. The opposition forces are without a real issue; Know Nothingism is exploded, Whigism is obsolete. The question on which they are striving to rally, is that of Land Distribution. What with grants to the new States and railroad monopolies, they say, the Public Lands are disappearing, the old States are being despoiled. This is a matter of special interest to Virginia: her progress has been arrested, industry is languishing, debt is weighing upon her like an incubus, her population is leaving her, thousands upon thousands of emigrants taking up their line of march for the West.

This state of things can be remedied. Give Virginia her share of the public lands, and she will soon be able to relieve herself from debt, to reduce taxation, to complete her lines of railroad; and her children will then find it to their interest to stay at home, and add to the wealth of the State! Thus they talk.

So far as we can see, this is the issue which the Opposition is trying to make. The Buchanan Party rather tries to ignore it: its great hobby is the Slavery Question. To all the appeals of its adversaries, its reply is—Slavery, the Union, and the Constitution, can be saved alone by the Democratic Party. Can the South so soon forget the horrors with which Black Republicanism threatened it only six months ago? Then the danger was so imminent that, for the sake of the Constitution, it "stood ready, if it must be so, to destroy the Union." But the indomitable Democracy triumphed—triumphed through the unity of the South. It was not, however, a Waterloo victory. The enemy would hardly acknowledge himself defeated. He drew off his forces in good order, and commenced at once organizing for another campaign. The danger is as great as ever; the necessity of union at the South as imperative as ever; there ought not to be two parties in the slave States.

"To save the Union in 1860, it is necessary not only that the *Northern* Democracy should gain ground; but the slaveholding States must stand together in compact column, to sustain and reinforce our friends, who bear the brunt of the battle with abolitionism on its own soil. It is by no means impossible, that at the next Presidential election we may lose one or more of the Northern States that stood by us in November. * * *

"Organize a new party in the slaveholding States, and we have at once a division of our forces which emboldens the aggressors, encourages abolitionism in its machinations against us for the next Presidential contest. Very late experience proves that if there are two parties in the South, each will have its candidate for the Presidency; and the same experience also attests the fact, that the enemies of Slavery are too entirely absorbed in a single object, to observe on their part any such suicidal policy."

So says the *Richmond* (*Va.*) *Enquirer.*

The Republican Party in the Free States proposes no legislation or political action in relation to Slavery in the Slave States. The policy of the *Enquirer* means simply this—to organize the South, not for the protection, but for the expansion of Slavery, and the perpetuation of its political power. All other questions are thrust aside. Mr. Buchanan is supported for this single reason. The organization of another Party in the Slave States is opposed, because it would militate against this policy. The Democracy of the North is to be honored and sustained, because its action tends to the advancement of this policy. The one great object of the National Democracy is, to propagate Slavery and maintain the Slave Power—and it is therefore madness to attempt to divide the South on any other issues.

Such is the position of the Slave Democracy, and it naturally hails as noble allies, such distinguished Whigs as Reverdy Johnson, Mr. Hilliard, Senators Pearce, Jones, and Benjamin.

These gentlemen, while aiming to organize one section of the country as a unit for the accomplishment of a purely sectional object, claim to be National, Conservative, devoted to the Union and the Constitution; are shocked at the sectional spirit displayed by the Free States, when a majority of their citizens are driven, in self-defence, to organize against so detestable a policy; and are loud in their praise of the Northern Democracy, for its fidelity to the great Southern Party. Aye, this is the position of Northern Democrats, let them sophisticate as they may. The Slave States are organized for the purpose of extending Slavery and controlling the Free States, and the Democracy of the latter is the main instrument for the accomplishment of this two-fold purpose.

From Nebraska.—An old subscriber writes from Bellevue, Nebraska, giving a few facts which may interest our readers:

"Bellevue is upon the Missouri river, twelve miles above the mouth of the Platte, and the same distance below Omaha city. It has an advantageous site, a rock landing, the old Indian mission is located there, and in and about it there is an abundance of good water, stone, and timber. A village has already sprung up, of forty houses, and a bank is in full operation."

The prospect of a continuation of the Chinese war is raising the price of tea, and possibly, before it is finished, the price will be double what it is at present.

UTAH AND POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.

The Washington *Union* announces that the Governorship of Utah has been tended to Maj. Benjamin McCullough, of Texas, and that it is probable he will accept it. Letter writers say that the purpose of the Administration is to pursue a peaceful policy, so that the laws shall be exercised and the rights of every inhabitant protected.

Such generalities mean nothing. Public Sentiment demands that Polygamy and its associate evils should be suppressed. Newspapers, without distinction of Party, insist that it is a disgrace to the country, and some effectual remedy must be found. But, what can the Administration do? If the existing Territorial Government in Utah be in a state of rebellion, it can have the rebels seized and punished, and can appoint new Territorial officers—but, it cannot repeal the act establishing the Territory, or the Territorial Laws, or extend to it the laws of the several States, punishing bigamy. It may displace Brigham Young, but Brigham will still keep his harem and give law to his followers. It may reorganize the Courts, but justice will be administered under the Mormon Laws, and Mormon Juries will acquit Mormon offenders.

A large military force and an energetic Governor may keep peace in the Territory, but how will they suppress Polygamy and make the People fit for association with the States of the Union? So long as Polygamy shall be tolerated, with its attendant train of vices and crimes, what have you gained?

The subject is one for the consideration and action of Congress, and that body would have acted long ago but for the miserable doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty. General Cass more than any other man is responsible for the abominations that prevail in Utah. If a handful of settlers in a large Territory have the right to determine their own domestic institutions, without interference from Congress, to legislate exclusively on their domestic concerns, alone to decide as to the character of the State or States to be organized in said Territory—for to this extent does the doctrine go—by what power, in what way, can these Utah settlers be reached? If Polygamy were prohibited by the Constitution of the United States, judicial decision might annul it, and the decision could be enforced by executive action. But, the Constitution is silent about it—and Squatter Sovereignty, being supreme, where not restrained by the Constitution, may establish the abomination, and how are you to help it, General Cass? The doctrine shuts Congress out of the Territories—prevents the twenty-five millions of American People from saying a word as to what shall be the destiny or character or institutions of the vast Territories they have acquired by purchase or blood—abandons them to the few adventurers from all parts of the world who may first get foothold in them.

It is this false and mischievous doctrine—a cunning invention, to save a Presidential aspirant from perplexity, to enable the Democratic Party to wear two faces, so that it might secure the support of hostile sections, and to exempt the Slavery-Propaganda from Congressional interference—that has held Congress back from all action in regard to Utah, until the vile institution of Polygamy and a rebel Fanaticism have been making such strides in that Territory, that they now defy the power of the United States.

The new Congress, Democratic though it be, will be compelled to repudiate the silly fiction of Squatter Sovereignty, transcend the feeble power conceded to it by Judge Taney, and legislate for Utah, on the principles of Common Sense—General Cass and Judge Taney to the contrary notwithstanding. If Brigham Young and his deluded followers have formed an independent, alien community in one of our Territories, resolved to maintain it, and will not reside there on any other condition, let Congress authorize and require the President to break it up and disperse it, just as it would in relation to any other alien attempt to appropriate a portion of our Territory. If they will agree to keep their superstition out of politics, to maintain a church or a sect, like other sects, without pretension to political power, then let Congress confine itself to the passage of a law prohibiting Polygamy or Bigamy in the Territory, under heavy pains and penalties, framing it so that it may be executed, despite all efforts on the part of the Mormons. We suppose even General Cass might admit that it would have power to prohibit Thugism, or Widow-Burning, or Infanticide, should Squatter Sovereignty attempt to establish either as an institution in any Territory. And we may suppose, too, that Congress, having made the discovery that it could prohibit the throttling of men, the burning of women, and the drowning of children, might be tempted to go a little further, and forbid the enslaving of men, the whipping of women, and the selling of children.

ANTI-SLAVERY LITERATURE.

The Southern journals often complain of the invidious attacks against the principles of Slavery to be found in almost all modern books. The *Daily Creole* (New Orleans) of the 18th inst. says:

"A short time since, Grimshaw's History of the United States was to be found as a text book in most of our public schools. We do not know whether it retains this position now or not. But we would call the attention of our readers to the stealthy introduction of Abolitionism into its pages. The author speaks of Slavery as 'a climax of human cupidity and turpitude, a glaring inconsistency between the public professions and private actions of individuals.' Again, 'the commerce which thereby extended is now made subservient to the increase of Slavery,' and have placed 'the last rivets to the chain, and plead necessity. But there was no necessity,' &c. The above is with reference to its introduction here. Not content with this denunciation, towards the close of the volume he treats of the historical fact of its abolition by the Northern States, and indulges his prophetic vaticinations in the following language:

"'A heavy grievance is yet to be removed. Virginia will, we confidently anticipate, at no distant period, make arrangements to unloosen, by degrees, the fetters which are no less alarming to the master than galling to the slave. Let us no longer declare by words, but demonstrate by our action, that all men are created equal,' &c.

"Are such sentiments to be instilled in the minds of our children? If not, then banish Grimshaw's History from our schools and academies. Men will not regard them, but they may warp the more impressible minds of uninformed and unreflecting childhood."

Our Southern friends are engaged in an up-hill business. It is a forlorn hope—that of triumphing over the general sentiment of the civilized world. Every school-book which circulates among the schools of the South will contain more or less of the lessons of Freedom. It will lurk in some hidden corner, upon some unnoticed page, and will aid in the great work of enlightening the South. It is useless to contend against such forces. They might as well try to shut out the sunshine from the world, or dry up the crystal streams. The principle of human Freedom is *alive*, and, in the absence of all advocates, does its own work. It *cannot* rest, for all that is noble in man and all that is beautiful in nature works with and for it. Grimshaw's History may be turned out of Southern schools, but others will come in, ready to poison the youthful mind. The only way is for the South to shut out *all* literature—and that in this age is impossible.

VIRGINIA COLONIZATION.

The project of Eli Thayer and others to colonize the worn-out acres of Virginia causes a good deal of excitement throughout the South, and especially in Virginia. A few of our Southern exchanges manifest a very sensible spirit; they either doubt the success of Mr. Thayer's scheme, or profess to care little if he should succeed in planting a colony of Northern farmers and mechanics in their midst. A very few journals counsel harsh measures, and threaten the white emigrants with violence and death. The *South*, Mr. Pryor's paper, has a decided choice in the kind of emigration, if it must come, and expresses its wish that Irish emigrants may people the waste lands of Virginia. Unfortunately, the Irish will never accept the invitation, so long as the free and boundless West is open to them, and the East has canals and railroads under construction. Favorable as the Irish generally are to negro servitude, they will not reclaim the exhausted soil of any slave State. Only enterprising Yankees will do that.

A Board of Examination might be appointed to sit in New York and Boston to decide upon the character of the Northern emigrants. The *South* would be satisfied with such a plan, provided it could nominate the members of the Board. No Anti-Slavery man should be allowed to join the company—no man even with *doubtful* principles. Good Buchanan Democrats should be enrolled—and yet, we imagine, a Southern Board of Examination would never allow a Free-Kansas Democrat to pass muster. The fact is, that men of a character to suit the *South* newspaper are scarce at the North, whether among the Republicans or Democrats. The men who agree with it there, are not agriculturists, but men who, if they come into Virginia at all, would do so to own plantations and negroes, or breed the latter for the more Southern market.

The truth is, that all this exhibition of anger on the part of the South, while perhaps it is natural enough, is senseless. Why should Virginia deny that her lands are to be bought at a small valuation? The *fact*, no denials can alter. Hundreds of thousands of acres are to-day for sale, at prices ranging from twenty-five cents to twenty-five dollars per acre, and they are *eagerly offered by Virginians!* To accuse Mr. Thayer and his associates of falsehood is folly. Virginia slaveholders will confirm his statements, and their agents in the large cities are constantly offering vast quantities of land, at an insignificant price, through the public journals.

It is also exceedingly foolish for our Southern friends to threaten violence to the little army of workers which promises to attack the barren acres of Virginia. They come not to devastate, not to lay in ruins, like a brigade of merciless troops, but peacefully to cultivate the soil, to make the grass grow where *none* grew before, to plant the rose in the wilderness, to make Virginia what she is not, never has been, and never will be, under Slavery. To read the Virginia newspapers, one would think Mr. Thayer contemplated a military invasion of the old Commonwealth, whereas he only conducts an army of spades and hoes among them; he proposes simply to add to the wealth of the State, and to benefit himself and associates.

The conduct of Virginia and the South in reference to this movement only shows to the world the disastrous effect of Slavery upon all persons who have anything to do with it. The South *prefers* laziness, poorly-tilled soil, and second-rate power. It would seem so, at least; for when Mr. Thayer and his associates propose to pour industry, wealth, and enterprise, into the State, Virginia and the whole South rebel against the movement.

How much wiser would it be for Virginia to hold out the hand of welcome to Mr. Thayer, and give his band of emigrants a God speed. Free labor will give Virginia a first rank in the Union. It will develop her vast internal resources, dig her minerals, cover the State with a net-work of railroads, fill it up with lively villages, scatter over its broad expanse pleasant and beautiful dwellings, set the wheel, the hammer, the forge, and the spindle, at work. It will *educate* her citizens, multiply schools and colleges—in short, make her the first State in the Union. This is *all* that Mr. Thayer proposes to do—it is the height of his offending. Yet, the exponents of public feeling in Virginia extend a halter to him, and threaten his followers with death. Let us hope that ere long the people of the South may have the scales taken from their eyes, and that instead of darkness they may have light.

THE DRED SCOTT DECISION AT CHICAGO.

Several fugitive negroes were recently arrested at Chicago, for stealing poultry. Their counsel, on the 18th inst., moved for their dismissal from custody, on the ground that, under the recent decision of the Supreme Court, negroes are *things*, and not persons, as alleged in the indictment. The plea in abatement was filed, and was followed by a demurrer from the State's Attorney. The latter admitted that the defendants were *bona fide* slaves, and liable to rendition to their masters, but claimed that they were subject to the local State laws. The counsel for defence gave the following reasons why his plea should be sustained:

"*1st.* That, however repugnant to the ideas of the people, the opinion of the Supreme Court is the law of the land.

"*2d.* That the demurrer admits the fact in this plea, that the defendants are chattels and property.

"*3d.* That the defendants being chattels, not *persons*, are consequently incapable of committing crime, and incapable of being incarcerated therefor. 'A chattel cannot commit a *crime*—an article of merchandise cannot, by and within the meaning of the law, be *punished*; and Africans, the descendants of slaves, bought and sold, are held to be chattels and merchandise.

"*4th.* That the opinion announced in the Dred Scott case decides that no distinction exists between slaves and descendants of slaves, *and other property*.

5th. That the Constitution of Illinois being a limit of power, not a grant, if the United States Constitution has declared the African race brought to this country as slaves, (for none others were brought,) to be property and merchantable chattels, then the Constitution or laws of Illinois cannot change that character, such State Constitution being a limit of power, and the State laws being dependent thereon for their validity, and that the Constitution of the United States so declares them.

"*6th.* That the defendants being slaves, or their descendants, they cannot be held as citizens of Illinois, nor of any of the States, because by the supreme law they are chattels, not persons.

"*7th.* That the State laws authorize the conviction of persons only, not property, nor can the warden of any prison hold such property in custody. 'If a chattel commits a wrong act, he should be punished as a chattel, not as a *man*. The fox that steals property cannot be indicted and punished as a *man*, but must be punished as a fox.'"

His Honor Judge Nelson sustained the demurrer, stating that "If Chief Justice Taney ever intended by that decision to make 'Africans, or the descendants of Africans,' so far other people's chattels that they may appropriate other people's chattels, by larceny, without being answerable to the laws of this State or the local police regulations, then this Court does not recognise the validity of such decision." Exception was taken to the ruling of the Court, and the "merchantable chattels" were placed upon trial. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

A supposed slaver was seized last week in New York, by Marshal Rynders.

A STEP FORWARD.

The Southern press generally takes the recent triumph of Free-Soilism in Missouri with coolness. Here and there, a journal is excited to anger by the startling news, but they are exceptions. The *Daily Crescent*, of New Orleans, is particularly philosophical, and not only comments upon the results of the election, but goes on to look *the future* bravely in the face. It says:

"Several days since our readers were informed by telegraph that the emancipation ticket in St. Louis, at the late municipal election, had triumphed by an average majority of something near fifteen hundred votes. We did not consider this event as of a very startling nature, the Free-Soilers having elected their candidate for Congress—F. P. Blair, jr.—at the last August election, by a very large vote. Hence we were measurably prepared for the occurrence, and, knowing the industry, strength, and zeal, of the Free-Soilers in the commercial metropolis of Missouri, we would have been slightly taken aback if they had been overthrown by a decided expression of popular hostility."

In the following paragraph the reader will detect a vein of sadness, with perhaps a slightly bitter tinge:

"We are at a loss to ascertain the importance of emancipation in Missouri to the Abolition party in the North. Emancipation cannot prove of any great political importance to them; for, before it can possibly be accomplished, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Oregon, will come in, provided this Union lasts, with their eight Free Soil Senators, which will give the North as complete control of the Senate as it now has of the popular branch of Congress. And it is not at all likely Emancipation will lessen the number of slaves, the chances being a thousand to one that the slaveholders of Missouri will follow the pious example of Massachusetts and other Northern States, and sell their valuable negroes to their more Southern neighbors, before entering upon the costly experiment of emancipation!

"There is no earthly question that 'the high price which slaves now command in the cotton-growing States is rapidly diminishing the slave population of the State.' The same fact applies with equal force to the States of Kentucky, Maryland, and Virginia; and the drain of slaves Southward, which has continued for full fifteen years, if not checked by State legislation, or the introduction of some other description of labor, will, in two decades, place those States more completely in the power of Emancipationists than Missouri bids fair to be in three or four years. Even now, Virginia is threatened with the irruption of a fanatical horde, whose boldly and openly-avowed purpose is to abolitionize the Old Dominion. We have no idea any harmful results will immediately follow this threat, as we believe the Virginians will administer hempen medicine in sufficient quantities to cure the disorder, should it become alarmingly prevalent. But, remove the self-interest which now binds them together in a common brotherhood—locate their pecuniary welfare in an opposite direction—and their treatment and policy will be as widely apart from ours as the poles are asunder. Such is the inevitable tendency of human nature; and those who disregard its lessons invariably find themselves, where they ought to be, wofully mired in the sloughs of disaster."

The *Crescent* finally considers the means for correcting the evil impending on the South. One is for the extreme Southern States to pass laws *prohibiting* the sale of slaves Southward by the Northern slave States; and another plan which it proposes is, *the introduction of Coolie labor!*

Suppose the extreme Southern States prohibit the inter-State slave traffic—what would follow? "It would prevent the holders of slaves in those States from becoming piously philanthropic at our expense, as did the slaveholders of the New England and other States, after selling their negroes to the people of Virginia, Maryland," &c., says the *Crescent.*

But "the institution" in several of the Northern slave States is rendered profitable only through the traffic. Abolish it, and involuntary servitude would soon become unprofitable; and even if there were no outlet for the sale of the present stock of negroes, Free Labor would soon drive their owners to a system of general emancipation. Slavery in Virginia, without the Southern traffic, is doomed, and that speedily. Northern and European emigration would soon overrun the waste lands of that magnificent State, and raise her to the position of a first-rate power in the Confederation.

The second plan which the *Crescent* proposes is *the introduction of white labor.* We dislike the Coolie-labor system almost as much as we do that of Negro Slavery, and should view with horror its introduction into the free States. But if the South chooses to put such labor—which we will admit to be only partially free—into competition with negro slave labor, we can afford quietly to watch the experiment. Such labor may possibly be used side by side, peaceably, and with good results—or it may not.

The final result may be the entire extinction of Slavery—both of white and black.

☞ In our recent statement of the position of parties in the State of New York, taking the election of supervisors as a criterion, we omitted Niagara county, the election in that county taking place later than in the others. A correspondent gives us the result, which is as follows: Last year, five Republican supervisors were elected; this year, nine—being a gain of four.

Tobacco.—The prices for all kinds of tobacco in Virginia are at present exceedingly high. The *South* is jubilant over this fact, for, in its opinion, Slavery in Virginia is dependent upon the cultivation of "the plant." It says:

"It is a question if the cereal crops be not too light and occasional for the employment of slave labor. Wheat, for example, which requires only to be seeded and garnered, which needs no care during its growth, and which is now reaped by machinery, may be very well cultivated by the labor of free white men."

Here, certainly, is room for Mr. Thayer's colony. Give over "the cereal crops" to them, and let the negroes raise the tobacco.

The *South* concludes its article as follows:

"Tobacco, then, is the support of Slavery in Virginia. It creates in the State a demand for negro labor which checks the rapid current of Southern slave emigration. Men, pro-slavery men, will not keep slaves out of mere love for the institution. They will sell their negroes and employ free labor when the value of slaves gets so high, as it soon may, that they find it to their interests to make the exchange. That can never be the case in the cultivation of tobacco. Like cotton, its growth is limited to a particular region and a special sort of labor; and that labor will be in demand while tobacco is in demand. So the price of tobacco will determine the vitality, strength, and, may be, the duration of Slavery in Virginia."

A precarious foundation, truly, for such a "corner stone" institution.

Mrs. Stowe recently had a long interview with the Pope. It is to be hoped that neither party will be suspected of adopting the peculiar views of the other, inasmuch as the Pope would not like to be called "an Abolitionist," nor Mrs. Stowe a Catholic.

Mr. Ruskin, the celebrated writer upon architecture, has contributed five hundred dollars towards the erection of a church for Mr. Spurgeon, who is attracting so much attention in London.

The Commissioners for preserving the harbor of New York have recommended that the Hell Gate passage be opened. The depth of water in the only channel available to commerce at present is but 20½ feet at low tide. Large steamers are compelled to wait for a favorable stage of the tide to cross the bar. There is a plenty of water by the Hell Gate passage, and all that is needed is to clear it of its rocky obstructions.

THE STORM.

The storm of last week extended over all portions of the country, and will be a memorable one. In some parts of the North, it was accompanied with snow and hail, but generally it consisted of rain and terrific winds. The Newark *Advertiser* says:

"The storm on Monday was very violent, continued without interruption during the most of the day. No serious disasters on the coast, as yet, have been reported.

"In Newark Bay the waves were very high, and washed clear over the Passaic Light House dock, injuring the building somewhat, and sweeping every loose thing from the dock. The house is to be rebuilt this spring in a more substantial manner, so as to effectually resist the action of the waves. There were no vessels in the Bay yesterday, all having anchored outside in the Kills, under the shelter of Staten Island, which in a great degree protected them from the wind.

"In Morris county a snow storm occurred, covering the ground to the depth of two or three inches.

"The train of cars which reached Trenton yesterday morning, from Belvidere, was covered with snow, and reported the snow as being six inches deep when it left Belvidere."

The *Visiter*, published in Franklin, Delaware county, N. Y., three miles north of the line of the Erie railroad, gives the following account of the storm in that region:

"A snow storm commenced in this vicinity on Monday evening last, and continued for about twenty-four hours. The amount which fell during this time has never been equalled within the memory of the oldest inhabitant; and we doubt if the venerable sage of Brooklyn Heights can find a precedent in his voluminous records. The ground being damp when the storm commenced, causing much of the snow to melt, the whole amount which fell is uncertain, but it is estimated by competent judges to have been four feet.

"Measurements made on Tuesday evening showed an average depth of two feet eight inches. The quality was of that damp nature peculiar to spring storms, and very heavy. The horse sheds of the Methodist Church, and part of those belonging to the Old Church, were crushed by its weight; and we presume many other buildings would have shared a similar fate, but for the active exertions of their owners in removing the deposits. Travel is, of course, much impeded. The stage on the Walton line left that place yesterday morning at 7 A. M., with a mixed team of 'horses and cattle,' and arrived here at 7 P. M.—distance, 14 miles; time, 12 hours. This time has, we understand, been beaten by Lady Suffolk on the Long Island course.

"The advance guard of the great army of summer birds which had arrived in our midst found their supplies suddenly cut off, and became thankful recipients of such crumbs of favor as could be picked up around the doors of their good friends of the human family."

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The New Granada Difficulty has not changed its aspect materially during the week. The reports of our minister and special commissioner have not been received, and it is said that they will present them in person about the first of May. The correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* states the demands of the late Administration upon Granada as follows:

"*1st.* That the perpetration of the outrage upon the premises of the Railroad Company, and the passengers and other persons on or near the same, should be punished.

"*2d.* That provision should be made for the families of citizens of the United States who were killed.

"*3d.* Full indemnity for all the property destroyed.

"*4th.* Satisfactory security for the general interests of the United States in that quarter.

"*5th.* A repeal of the tonnage duty imposed by New Granada on our vessels in her ports, and also of the law whereby a tax is imposed on mail matter transported across the Isthmus."

The same writer goes on to say, further—

"This Government assumes, upon the information before it, that in the affair of the 15th April, 1856, the Government and people of New Granada were wholly and exclusively in the wrong, and that no provocation was given by the passengers or other Americans at Panama. This assumption is not admitted by the Granadians, nor is it supported by all of the witnesses. The amount of damages to American property is also in dispute. As to the tonnage duty, it has never been enforced. Next, as to the law imposing a tax on the mail matter transported across the Isthmus, our Government assumed that it would amount to two millions of dollars a year, and that its exorbitance would be an objection to it, were there no other ground of objection. But it has been shown by General Herran, the minister from New Granada, that the tax imposed would, under the law, amount to one hundred and eighteen thousand dollars a year, instead of two millions. Further, this law, which was to go into operation last September, was suspended, and has not yet been enforced."

Under the third head, that of "security for the general interests of the United States," &c., there is room for speculation. What "indemnity" would satisfy the Administration? Enough territory for a new slave State? Or jurisdiction over territory sufficient for the road?

Mr. Morse, our special commissioner, made a specific demand of $400,000, it is said, instead of territory.

The New York Panama Railroad Company do not like the turn affairs are taking in Granada. They have a capital of twenty-three millions of dollars invested in steamers and the road, and do not wish for more. When they invoked the aid of the Government to rectify their wrongs, they had no idea of calling for such vengeance as is now threatened.

There seems to be no doubt that the treaty negotiated by Mr. Forsyth with Mexico was repudiated by Mr. Pierce's Administration, as well as that of Mr. Buchanan. It is considered certain that he was *instructed to obtain territory* from the Mexican Government.

Senator Douglas has been called suddenly to North Carolina, where his eldest son lies seriously ill.

The present Governor of Nebraska Territory, against whom serious charges were made, is not to be removed—at least, until he has a full opportunity to disprove them.

Two additional naval courts of inquiry will be ordered, it is said. Already one hundred and twenty officers who have felt the action of the Retiring Board have applied for a hearing.

The number of deaths in Washington during the month of March—with a population of seventy thousand—was only sixty-nine.

The Postmaster General has contracted with David Hoadley, Esq., President of the Panama Railroad Company, for the transportation of the mails to California for two years. The compensation is $100,000 per annum.

Several years ago, a lady by the name of Myrtilla Miner, of Washington, established here a charitable school for the education of colored children. She met with opposition and some violence, but finally triumphed. She has now forty scholars, and several philanthropic Bostonians have become interested in the school, and propose to raise $29,000 to erect a building for a boarding-school, into which will be received day scholars, but which will be specially adapted to the education of *teachers*.

The new journal, "*The States*," which has just been started in this city, is "independent." Its editor and proprietor, Major Heiss, has long been known in connection with the venerable Thomas Ritchie. The new daily looks well, is edited with ability, and is, of course, a Buchanan sheet.

There is to be a change in the policy heretofore used towards the Indians in Florida, it is said. The troops are to be withdrawn, and

Major Blake will try "negotiation" with the celebrated Billy Bowlegs.

IMPROVEMENTS north of the Capitol are constantly being made, and real estate is rapidly advancing. The Hon. H. M. Rice and the Vice President, who purchased a square of ground recently, near by Senator Douglas's present residence, have, according to the *Star*, contracted for two houses, at $15,000 each.

THE organization of the Pacific Wagon Road Corps has been completed. It is as follows:

"For the Fort Ridgely and South Pass Roads—William H. Nobles, of Minnesota, superintendent; Philip Hubbell, of Minnesota, disbursing agent; and Samuel A. Medary, of Ohio, engineer. For the Fort Kearney, South Pass, and Henry Lake—Eastern Division—William M. T. Magraw, of Missouri, superintendent; Aza Beal, of Maryland, disbursing agent; and F. W. Lander, of Mass., engineer. Northwestern Division—John Kirk, of California, superintendent; Frank Deaver, of California, disbursing agent; and —— Bishop, of California, engineer. For the El Paso and Fort Yuma road—James B. Leech, of Texas, superintendent; Gabriel Jordon, of Alabama, disbursing agent; and N. H. Hutton, engineer."

Messrs. McGraw, Nobles, and Leech, leave Washington to-day, for their posts. Mr. Kirk is *en route* for California. The operations are to be commenced without the least practicable delay.

Washington has been full of office-seekers during the past week. A Western exchange declares that *importunity* is sure to win at the White House, under the present incumbent. Whether this be so or not, we are quite sure that there is no lack of it there, or at the Departments.

The Review.

The Methodist Quarterly Review, New York: Carlton & Porter.

The April number of this excellent religious quarterly contains articles upon Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy, The Christian Sabbath, Slavery, Methodism, and other less-important subjects. The article upon Slavery is by Rev. Abel Stevens, and is a calm but eloquent argument against the institution.

A Letter to the Committee chosen by the American Tract Society to Inquire into the Proceedings of its Executive Committee in relation to Slavery. By William Jay.

A strong, argumentative, pungent document—and one, we fear, which the "Committee" will not read.

The Orator. Buffalo: T. S. Hawks.

This monthly magazine is wholly devoted to oratorical pieces, all of which, we believe, are selected.

Sibyl; or, Out of the Shadow Into the Sun. By Martha Russell. L. P. Crome & Co., Boston.

A new story by Martha Russell is an announcement which will carry pleasure to a wide circle of readers. We need not say to *our* readers, who have her merits by heart, that it is a *good* story, for Martha Russell writes *only* good stories.

"Sibyl" is the neglected daughter of a fashionable woman, and we have the history of her trials, her temptations, and her triumph, in this volume. The story is an excellent one. The plot is simple; indeed, it is but the plain story of every-day life, and the side-characters are skillfully and naturally introduced and developed. The narrative is written in a style at once simple and exquisitely beautiful; the colloquial portions, which so often, in similar books, are either inflated or awkward, are true to nature, and the men, women, and children, who figure in this story, are neither heroes nor monsters, but *real* men, women, and children, such as we meet in the street and at the fireside. There are passages in the book of exceeding beauty, and the moral tone is high—far higher than that of five-sixths of the popular stories of the day.

The Free-Will Baptist Quarterly. Dover, N. H. Conducted by an Association.

The April number of this work, seven lengthy articles upon different theological and religious subjects. We notice that one, entitled "God Against Slavery," is an able review of Dr. Cheever's recent sermon under that title.

Arctic Adventure by Sea and Land. Edited by Epes Sargent. Boston: Phillips, Sampson, & Co. For sale Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Kane's recent death has awakened afresh a deep interest in the progress of Arctic discovery. It was natural, therefore, that, taking time by the forelock—or, rather, chiming in with the feeling excited by his most delightfully-written volumes, recalled to the thoughts—the occasion should be seized upon to embody a brief description of voyages and results of the various expeditions that have been sent forth to the Arctic regions. This is all that could be done in a single volume of this size; and Mr. Sargent's well-known character as a literary man was a guaranty that he would manage so interesting a subject in such a manner as to fix the attention of the many readers who would welcome a succinct account of the bold adventure, hardships, perils, and various success, of the many navigators whose names appear in these pages. A melancholy longing to see some one yet surviving who can tell us of the fates of Sir John Franklin and his associates lingers in many a breast, and the idea is cherished, and perhaps justified, that some of the number may yet remain, who, if still sought after, will yet reveal these hitherto-hidden secrets of the past. In this volume, comparatively a few leaves are given to Dr. Kane's expeditions, because they already are before the public in his own inimitable and graphic journals. This is right. The voyages less known to our reading public are dwelt upon most fully, and this renders the compilation valuable for its purposes. The style is sufficiently graphic, and much information is brought into a moderate compass, while the work is neatly printed, and we doubt not will be an acceptable one. We have been prevented, however, from giving it yet that full examination we could have wished, and must speak of it from a mere cursory looking through its pages, though with sufficient attention to justify, as we believe, all we have said of it.

A POINT FOR THE SUPREME COURT.

April 23, 1857.

To the Editor of the National Era:

I have not read the opinions of the Judges of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, at length, yet, and do not know whether either of them alluded to a certain portion of the proceedings in the Convention that formed the Constitution of the United States. If they did not, I wish you would respectfully ask Mr. Chief Justice Taney, what he supposed the statesmen of that day meant by the words "OTHER FREE CITIZENS," when they *adopted*, in Committee of the Whole, the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the right of suffrage in the first branch of the National Legislature ought not to be according to the rule established in the Articles of Confederation, but according to some equitable ratio of representation; namely, in proportion to the whole number of white *and other free citizens*, and inhabitants of every age, sex, and condition, including persons not comprehended in the foregoing description, except Indians not paying taxes, in each State."

1st. The *whole number* of white citizens is designated. That forms one class.

2d. *Other free citizens* are designated, forming another class.

3d. Inhabitants of every age, sex, and condition, including persons not comprehended in the foregoing description, forming another class.

Finally, Indians not paying taxes were excluded.

We have, then, *all the white citizens, all the inhabitants*, including slaves, without doubt, included, and we have the Indians not paying taxes, excluded.

Then, who could have been meant by those "*other free citizens?*" For my part, I confess I cannot think of any other persons, except *free negroes*, who could possibly have formed that class denominated "*other free* CITIZENS."

But, as Judge Taney and his brethren, forming a majority of the Supreme Court, are so clear in their opinion that free negroes never were, are not, and never can be, *citizens* of the United States, I suppose Washington, and Madison, and Hamilton, and the Pinckneys, and Franklin, and King, and all the host of statesmen and patriots that shone in the great Convention, are henceforth to be considered as mere nobodies, and their farthing rushlights are to be totally extinguished by the effulgence of that constellation of our day, the Supreme Court! Respectfully, B. B. FRENCH.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The Ohio Legislature adjourned *sine die* on 18th inst., having passed, just before adjournment, a bill making it a penitentiary offence to claim or hold slaves in Ohio, or to undertake to carry away from the State as a slave any person of color. This is intended to prevent the operation of the "Dred Scott" decision of the Supreme Court. Resolutions were also adopted, declaring it to be a duty to use all power consistent with the National Compact to prevent the increase of, to mitigate, and finally eradicate, Slavery; and that the Ordinance of 1787, as far as it concerns Slavery, should be extended to all the Territories of the United States. The Senators and Representatives in Congress from Ohio were requested to vote against the admission of any State, unless Slavery is excluded by its Constitution.

The New York *Day Book*, which has been an earnest supporter of Slavery and the Administration, ventured to remonstrate against the appointment of Capt. Rynders to the Marshalship of New York—and is "cut" by several Democratic journals.

The people of the city of New York are in quite a commotion, because the State Legislature has created a new Charter and Police bill for that sadly-governed town. The passage of a bill appointing Port Wardens also arouses the ire of a portion of the people. The new Police bill takes from the Mayor's hands the major part of the police appointments, and of course a vast amount of patronage. Mayor Wood and the Common Council will contest the constitutionality of the new enactments.

Hon. Benjamin Tappan died at Steubenville, Ohio, on Tuesday last, in his 85th year. He was an Old School Democrat and a warm Anti-Slavery man. He represented Ohio in the United States Senate from 1839 to 1845.

The Legislature of Indiana recently broke up in a hurry, without passing the usual appropriation bills, and, in consequence, all the benevolent institutions of the State are in trouble. The Commissioners of the Insane Asylum are preparing to close its doors, and send the inmates back to the counties from which they came.

Hon. Caleb Cushing has been publicly received by the citizens of Newburyport.

The details of the Leavenworth election have arrived. Henry J. Adams was the Free Soil candidate, and the wards voted thus: First ward, Adams 188, Shannon 39, Taylor 10; second ward, Adams 154, Shannon 94, Taylor 19. Total—Adams 342, Shannon 133, Taylor 30.

The election was held under the unjust election laws of the late Legislature, by which a majority of the residents were disfranchised. Yet, in spite of this, the Free State men achieved a fine triumph.

Secretary Stanton, of Kansas, has published an address to the people of the Territory in the Lecompton *Union*. He upholds the Territorial laws.

Mr. Thayer's Emigrant Aid Company has already received 2,000 applications from as many families who wish to emigrate to Virginia.

A new line of steamers will commence running between New York and Bremen, in May, leaving each port once a fortnight.

The Quitman (Texas) *Free Press* openly advocates the substitution of free for slave labor in that State. The Galveston *News* denounces it severely for its "Abolitionism."

The Kansas correspondent of the New York *Times*, after commenting severely upon the appointments of the Administration, says:

"Notwithstanding these ominous indications, the belief is general on all sides, *that no more civil strife is possible here.* All parties concur in this. In Missouri, a powerful conservative party is resolved that there shall be no repetition of the outrageous invasions of the past. A strong Anti-Slavery feeling has been evolved there, from the agitation of the last two years, and the question of emancipation is already conceded to be *debatable;* a great admission on the part of the ultraists, who have lately exercised dominion with an iron rod. And in St. Louis, the focus of these liberal ideas, the question of emancipation is discussed with a warmth which promises almost to disturb the peace of the city.

"Meantime, the emigration is immense. Boats come up the Missouri, laden with four to to five hundred emigrants, the great bulk of whom are Free State in principle. The roads through Missouri and Iowa are black with wagons, whose occupants are evidently coming to Kansas *to stay*. Many bring teams to break the prairie, and drive in their own cows and young stock; and not unfrequently we can see a large *hen-coop* rigged on the rear of the wagon, containing enough feathered occupants to make a respectable poultry yard one of the fixed institutions of the 'claim.' The emigration at present must exceed *a thousand per day;* and it is believed this is but trifling, compared with that which will loom up in May and June. With this movement, no sane man can doubt that the destiny of Kansas is inevitably to be Freedom—and this, in spite of all efforts at Washington or otherwheres to the contrary."

The Massachusetts Legislature has under consideration the following bill:

An act in relation to the interest of money.

Sec. 1. The laws of this Commonwealth relating to the interest of money are hereby so far amended that such rate of interest, not exceeding twelve per centum per annum, may be received or taken, upon a note, draft, acceptance, or bill of exchange, having not more than twelve months to run, as the parties thereto may agree upon in writing.

MAIL ROBBERS ARRESTED.—Charles Entrce has been arrested at Toledo, Ohio, charged with robbing the United States mail. Several drafts for large amounts, upon different banks, East and West, were found on his person, and a mail bag in his house, with fragments of letters, envelopes, &c. A few days ago, the mail between Dayton and Indianapolis was carried off by a man who presented a forged order from the mail contractor to the driver, a boy, directing him to hand it over to the bearer. The boy, suspecting nothing wrong, complied, and the fellow started off. Nothing since has been heard of him or the mail. On Monday, a youth named Lindsey was arrested near Richmond, Ind., charged with driving off with the mail in charge of his brother-in-law. He confessed that it was his intention to rob it, had he not been overtaken.

OUR AFRICAN SQUADRON.—It is now composed of the sloops Jamestown and St. Louis, and the brig Dolphin, under the command of Captain Crabbe. The squadron about to sail for its relief will consist of the razee Cumberland and the sloop Dale, with perhaps another small vessel, under the command of Captain Conover; and the relieved vessels will probably reach home in the course of the summer.

Elihu Burritt has been elected an honorary life member of the Montreal Mechanics' Institute.

DEFICIENCY ACCOUNTED FOR.—We learn from a reliable source that the deficiency of $1,400 which has lately occurred at the Laighton Bank, Lynn, and which was attributed to the teller, has been reduced by the finding of an error of $700 in their account with a Boston bank, and it is more than probable that the balance may be found in a like manner.
Boston Journal.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—Mr. John B. Chubbuck, of Niagara City, was found dead over the banks on Sunday, about two rods above the bridge. It is supposed he was returning home from his work on Saturday night, and, as it was very dark, he must have mistaken his path. He must have fallen about one hundred and twenty feet.

THE RAG-PICKERS OF NEW YORK.—It is stated that there are in New York city not less than one thousand professional rag-pickers. The *Express* says that some of them have, by picking rags, accumulated fortunes, and live in splendid mansions, while others reside in shanties located in the outer wards.

THE FRESHET IN MAINE.—There is great excitement among the property-owners all along the line of the Saco river. During Friday, the river had risen a foot. The mills at Salmon Falls were expected soon to be washed off, and the owners removed all their movable property from the buildings. Two mills at Bar Mills were in extreme danger. The bridge at Kezar Falls went down the river. The damage in the region of Brownfield and Hiram is great. The channel of Sheppard's river, at Brownfield, was turned from Bean's Mills, and passed under a neighboring house, completely undermining it; damage, $4,000. Nearly all the bridges on the small streams in the vicinity of Fryeburg are washed away. The road in many places on the banks of the Saco is from six to eight feet under water. The Saco river was at greater height than ever known before, and was still rising on Friday.

THE FIRE AT WHEELING.—From the accounts in the Wheeling papers of the fire at that city on Monday afternoon, by which the frame shops and sheds of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company were destroyed, we take the annexed particulars. Of six locomotives in the engine-house, three were gotten out, two of them, the 89 and 207, passenger engines, slightly damaged. The 96, a beautiful passenger engine, just rebuilt, with the 155 and 96, camel engines, were destroyed, or at least damaged as far as iron work is likely to be. The machinery in the lathe room and fixtures in the other buildings fared no better. The loss, says the Wheeling *Argus*, is at least $20,000, and may even reach $50,000 or $60,000.

THE NEW OHIO LAW OF CHURCH PROPERTY. A bill has become a law in Ohio, which provides that all property held for religious purposes shall be deemed to be the property of the congregation, and shall be held by a corporation for that purpose, for organizing which the bill also provides; but in cases where it has already been deeded to an individual for the church, exclusive of any rights of the congregation, it may remain in his hand till his death or removal; after which, it must pass into the possession of the contemplated corporation. But if no such corporation has been formed, it shall pass to the State, to be held in trust for the congregation. This, of course, would interfere with the present system of holding church property among the Catholics.

THE COTTON TRADE.—The receipts of cotton continue to fall off. The tabular decrease, compared with the receipts of last year, is now 360,000 bales, and, as indicated by the Southern telegraphs, it will be about 40,000 larger next week. Compared with 1852–'3, when the crop resulted in 3,260,000 bales, there is a falling off of 217,000. The total receipts of the season will be about 3,000,000, or from that to 3,100,000 bales. The export since 1st September now exhibits a decrease of 377,000 bales, of which 260,000 are to Great Britain; 57,000 to France and 60,000 to other foreign ports.

GREEN TEAS IN CHINA.—A letter in the New York *Commercial*, dated Shanghai, Feb. 6th, says:

"Since our last, our green tea market has been very active, and prices have been run up fully 20 per cent. All the fine and medium kinds have been purchased, leaving unsold about 10,000 packages, the rejected of the season."

The writer adds, that up to date, 14,400,000 pounds of green tea had been shipped to the United States, and two ships were in port, and would take 2,050,000 pounds more.

THE AMENDED DALLAS CLARENDON TREATY IN ENGLAND.—The London papers announce the reception by the English Government of the Dallas Clarendon treaty, as amended by the United States Senate. The Liverpool *Albion* quotes what purports to be the addenments, and adds:

Whatever decision Lord Palmerston may come to on this important treaty, our readers may rest sure of one thing; and that is, that if Lord Palmerston shall consent to submit to the degrading terms offered by the United States, the British public will know nothing of the matter until the treaty is signed and past recall.

"A BAD SELL."—A facetious New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* having sent to that paper a statement that a large party of Irish Catholics had attacked and demolished the walls of a Presbyterian church in New York, in the presence of an immense crowd attracted to the spot by the deed, and that no arrests were made, &c., a clergyman of Lawrence, Massachusetts, wrote to Mayor Wood, inquiring into the matter, and received the following reply:

"MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK,
April 11, 1857.

"DEAR SIR: The statement made by the New York correspondent of the Boston *Daily Journal*, and published in that paper, referred to in your communication of the 9th instant, is a gross and malicious fabrication; not one word of truth is contained therein.

"Had any *attempt* of the kind been made, I should have used every resource in my power to prevent such disgraceful proceedings, and to preserve the peace and protect the property of our citizens. Very respectfully,
"FERNANDO WOOD, *Mayor*."

The church referred to by the correspondent (who is understood to be an intimate friend of the Mayor's) was the much-talked-of "Old Brick Church," in Beekman street. Government having declined purchasing it as a post-office site, it has been torn down, (chiefly by Irish Catholics, we presume,) to be replaced by stores.

THE RAILROAD CONNECTION OF ST. LOUIS AND CINCINNATI.—The St. Louis *Intelligencer* of April 8th gives the following account of the ceremonies attending the opening of the railroad through from Cincinnati to St. Louis:

"On Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, a train left the Illinoistown depot of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, to pass beyond Vincennes, and meet an excursion train from Cincinnati. D. D. Page, George B. Jenks, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Loker, Stephen Rice, and several other gentlemen of this city, were along. The train arrived at Vincennes about 11 o'clock Tuesday night, and remained there till nine o'clock next morning, when it proceeded on its way. At Vincennes the company was augmented by the accession of a considerable number of the citizens of that place; and at Mitchell, the point where the road intersects the New Albany and Salem railroad, another addition was received, in the shape of gentlemen from Louisville. At Mill Creek, eight miles beyond Mitchell, the train came to a halt, as at that place was the gap which was to be completed.

"After a short time, the Cincinnati train hove in sight, and was greeted with the greatest cordiality by the St. Louis delegation. D. D. Page was called on, by acclamation, to drive one of the last spikes of the nearly completed road; and taking off his coat, that eminent citizen of St. Louis, to whose efforts the enterprise is so much indebted for its success, discharged the duty with a grace which all admired. Mr. L'Hommedieu, President of the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Road, then drove a spike on the part of Cincinnati, when the St. Louis and Cincinnati railroad *was* finished.

"An excellent collation, with toasts and speeches, wound up the celebration. The Cincinnati train came on to Vincennes, where its passengers took passage on the St. Louis train, and came to this city. On Monday next, trains will commence running from St. Louis to Mitchell, there to connect with the New Albany and Salem road, by which passengers can reach Louisville in a shorter time than by any other routs. On the 1st of May, operations through to Cincinnati will commence."

THE SEARCH LAW OF VIRGINIA.—The Senate of Massachusetts, on the petition of Capt. Levi Baker and others, has adopted a resolution appropriating $2,500 to test the constitutionality of the search law of Virginia. The vessel of Capt. Baker, it will be remembered, was seized at Norfolk last summer, for having previously sailed from that port without being searched, as required by the law of Virginia. Capt. Baker at the time, it is said, determined to test the constitutionality of the law, and the Senate's appropriation is intended to afford him "material aid."

BRIGHAM YOUNG, THE MORMON.—It appears from an article in the Buffalo *Commercial* that President Fillmore, in appointing Brigham Young to the Governorship of Utah, did so after consulting many respectable persons in the several States, among them Col. Thos. L. Kane, of Philadelphia, a brother of the late Dr. Kane, the Arctic navigator. Col. Kane spent many months in Utah, and at that time formed a high opinion of Brigham. It seems, however, that at the time the appointment was made, the doctrine of polygamy was not avowed by the Mormons, and that if they practiced it, they did so and concealed the fact from the world. They have since incorporated it in their creed as one of their leading articles, and have openly defended it, and hence the just indignation which has everywhere been expressed throughout the country. It is further stated that Brigham's nomination was confirmed by the U. S. Senate without the slightest opposition.

By a recent arrival at Baltimore, from Liberia, a report was received to the effect that a treaty was in progress between that Republic and England, by which the subjects of the latter are to be allowed free trade at all the ports and along the entire coast of Liberia, in consideration of an annual stipend of $100,000. This treaty, it is said, is to continue in operation for ten years, and it is infered that the effect of it will be to give the English a complete monopoly of the coast trade.

NAVY CREWS.—Secretary Toucey has issued a general order, that the complement of officers and crew for vessels in the navy already established shall be so modified, that after rating the petty officers, the number of seamen allowed to each vessel will be reduced twenty-five per cent., the number of ordinary seamen increased five per cent., and that of landsmen and boys increased twenty per cent.

DECISION OF A FRENCH COURT.—The action brought against the captain of the American barque Adriatic, for collision with the French steamer Lyonnais, has just been decided in Paris. Capt. Durham, of the Adriatic, is not merely found innocent of causing the collision, but is fully exonerated from all and every accusation of inhumanity in not remaining by the Lyonnais after the accident.

NEW STATE CONSTITUTION IN IOWA.—The Constitution passed by the Convention at Iowa city, which recently adjourned, provides for biennial sessions of the Legislature, and on the year of the Presidential election they are chosen on the day of that election; on other years, on the second Tuesday of October. Members receive three dollars for every twenty miles travel, going to and returning from the session. The Senate shall not consist of more than fifty members, nor the House of more than one hundred. The Governor is to hold office for two years instead of four, as in the old Constitution. A State bank and branches may be established; all the branches shall be held for the failure of any one of them, and in case of failure, bill-holders shall be preferred over other creditors. Every stockholder in any banking corporation shall be personally liable for all its debts. The seat of Government is permanently fixed in the Constitution at Fort Desmoines, and the State University at Iowa city.

FOUR PERSONS FROZEN TO DEATH.—On the 20th inst., four persons were found frozen to death on Williamstown mountain, N. Y., near the Massachusetts line. They were basket makers, and were seen the day previous, in Petersburg, to buy three bottles of liquor, two of which were found empty beside the bodies. The snow was a foot and a half deep on the mountain, and in different places there were snow drifts six and eight feet high. They were found lying together, with their limbs frozen stiff. The names of the parties were Amaza Blew and wife, whites, and Tant Curtiss and son, colored. A faithful dog was found lying between the dead bodies. He fought with desperation the persons who came to take the bodies away, and when he could do no more, he followed the corpses to Petersburg, and insisted upon being near them.

TERRIBLE FALL.—While the mail train from Petersburg was crossing the bridge over James river yesterday morning, the cars received a sudden jerk when about midway across, and one of the passengers, a gentleman from South Carolina, named Sullivan, who was imprudently standing upon one of the platforms, fell from his position, and rolled over the edge bridge. He was of course precipitated into the river below, a distance of about 70 feet, and it was naturally supposed that he had been instantly killed by striking upon some of the numerous rocks which obstruct the channel of the river; but, wonderful to relate, he escaped without a broken bone. He alighted in about six feet water, face upward, and after floundering about for some time was rescued by a fisherman who happened to be visiting some traps in the vicinity.—*Richmond Whig of Saturday.*

THE SPANISH-MEXICAN DIFFICULTY.—The Madrid correspondent of the London *Times* says that the Spanish Government is much more desirous of peace than of war with Mexico. The military preparations are on a very small scale, and the augmentation of the Spanish naval force in the West Indies is to be regarded in the light of a demonstration, but by no means as indicating an intention of an immediate blockade, much less of an approaching bombardment. Spain fears for her Cuban possessions if she gets into a war with Mexico, and England and France are not without serious fears that the United States would become involved in such a war, and eventually the peace of the world become endangered.

THE MAPLE SUGAR CROP.—The maple sugar season has thus far been a successful one throughout the New England States. In Vermont it has proved the best for ten years. In northern New Hampshire, as we learn from the Manchester *Mirror*, the business has been unusually lucrative, although the late storms have probably closed up the season. Some large yields are reported, and the *Mirror* says one youth, who is fitting for college, has realized enough from a small maple orchard, the use of which was kindly volunteered him by a wealthy neighbor, to send him to school four terms, and give him a start in one year which it would ordinarily have taken him twice or three times that length of time to obtain.

TREATY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—The English Government have entered into a convention with that of France, by which Great Britain relinquishes the right of her subjects to trade from the mouth of the St. John river to Portendic, on the West Coast of Africa, and France cedes to England the French factory at Albreda, on the river Gambia. Both countries shall enjoy the navigation of the Gambia on equal terms for the purposes of commerce, and France many appoint a consul at Bathurst, subject to the approval of the English Government.

MEXICAN NEWS.—*New Orleans, April* 21.—Advices from the Mexican capital to the 4th instant are received here. A revolutionary movement, headed by the clergy and some of Santa Anna's emissaries, has been discovered at the capital. The pronunciamento was to have taken place on the evening of the 1st. Several persons were arrested—among them, General Franconis and Agnilas, the latter formerly one of Santa Anna's Cabinet Ministers. The excitement about the threatened Spanish invasion continued. The British Charge has sent his ultimatum to the Government, allowing nine days for an answer.

THE LIQUOR LAW IN PROVIDENCE.—The new Rhode Island Liquor Law, termed the "Nuisance Act," has been put into execution by the city authorities of Providence, and many arrests under it have recently been made. It makes the fixtures, i. e., decanters, toddy-sticks, &c., *prima facie* evidence of guilt.

FROM CALIFORNIA AND CENTRAL AMERICA.—*New Orleans, April* 27.—The steamer Empire City is now coming up, with dates from California to the 6th instant. The steamer Illinois takes forward nearly a million and a half of gold for New York.

The Empire City brings 100 of Lockridge's men, and 70 others, including Generals Wheat and Hornsby, who go to New York on the steamer Illinois. The rest of the officers remain at Aspinwall.

The accounts of the Lockridge retreat are confirmed. The Costa Ricans had taken possession of Punta Arenas and the steamer Rescue, with a great amount of ammunition, and six pieces of artillery.

Lockridge's men had been taken to Aspinwall by the British vessels.

General Walker's brother died on board of the Empire City yesterday.

Senator Foote has been returned by the Democratic party.

The Pacific express had failed, business was dull, and Chinese products at San Francisco were advancing.

A BOOK FROM GOVERNOR GEARY.—The Chicago *Tribune* has the following statement. We presume the informant of that journal is Gov. Gorman, of Minnesota:

"We are told by a Democrat of unquestioned faithfulness to his party, himself a Governor, that, in a late conversation with Gov. Geary, he learned that that gentleman is preparing from his diary, faithfully kept during his administration, a summary of events in Kansas, as they came under his own personal or official observation. We are told by the same authority that, in this book, when it is given to the country, the allegations of the Republican journals in relation to the fiendish atrocities practiced upon the Free State men, by their Border Ruffian invaders, will be not only confirmed, but fully proved. It will be stated that, during a trip on a much-frequented road, soon after his arrival in the Territory, the Governor saw the bodies of twenty-six murdered Free State men. Some of these had been shot or brained, and thrown out by the roadside to rot under the burning sun. Others had been scalped, as Indians scalp their victims. One was pinioned to a tree by a bowie-knife driven through his heart, into the solid wood at his back; on his breast was fastened a written warning to all other 'Abolitionists.' Some were buried just beneath the prairie sod, their hands and arms left sticking out the shallow holes into which they had been thrown. Upon others, the nameless mutilations of private parts, which characterize the ferocious joy of the Indian, in the moment of victory, had been committed. In all cases, brutality seemed to have exhausted itself in insulting what, among all civilized men, whether friend or foe, are looked upon with respect—the bodies of the dead."

A DREADFUL SLAUGHTER AMONG THE CAFFRES.—One of the London papers contains an account of a terrible slaughter among the Caffres, in which no less than thirty thousand human beings perished. It is stated that disturbances of a most sanguinary character recently took place among the Zulus. These disturbances were caused by a contest between Ketchwya and Umbulazi, two sons of the paramount chief Panda. On the 2d December, the latter was defeated with immense slaughter. The victorious Ketchwya, a lad of nineteen, after the battle, divided his army into three sections, and with these scoured the country in all directions, putting to death not only his enemies, but all neutral or doubtful subjects who came in his way. He, however, kept clear of Panda, who, by the latest intelligence, was raising an army in defence of his throne. It is said that men, women, and children, were all alike put to death. Umbulazi was put to death with the utmost barbarity, having been skinned alive.

MR. STANTON IN KANSAS.—Hon. F. P. Stanton, the newly-appointed Secretary of Kansas, arrived at Leavenworth city on the 13th inst., and delivered an address to the people. He announced himself a native of Virginia and a resident of Tennessee, and suggested that his hearers would understand from these facts what are his "proclivities" on the Slavery question. He regretted the determination of the Free State men of Kansas not to vote in the election of delegates to the State Convention, stating that the Constitution to be formed would be adopted. He declared, further, that the Territorial laws would be enforced.

Dr. Stringfellow preceded Mr. Stanton. It was election day, and hence the speaking. Dr. Stringfellow stated that his first object was to make Kansas a slave State; and failing in this, he should strive, as the next best thing, to make it a Democratic free State.

The Free State men express dislike of Stanton's avowals, thinking he has already joined the Pro-Slavery party.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHING TREATY ABANDONED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.—The Toronto *Leader*, of April 17th, announces that the treaty between England and France, in regard to the Newfoundland Fisheries, is at an end. The *Leader* says:

"The colonists have got their own way, the Imperial Government having yielded in the most graceful manner to the wishes of the colony principally affected by the convention. Yesterday afternoon, a despatch from Mr. Labouchere, the Colonial Secretary, enclosing another to Governor Darling, of Newfoundland, was laid before the House. It stated, in the most explicit terms, that there never was any intention to give the convention effect against the wishes of the people of Newfoundland; that the course taken had been the same as that pursued in the case of the Reciprocity Treaty, to which Newfoundland had given its, no doubt, reluctant assent; but that, as the Legislature of that colony had positively refused to ratify the fishery convention, it would fall to the ground. The reading of the despatch by the Speaker of the House was received with demonstrations of approbation."

THE TEHUANTEPEC TRANSIT COMPANY.—A dispatch from New Orleans, dated Tuesday, states that at the election of directors of the Tehuantepec Transit Company, the Sloo party were successful, and that the entire anti Sloo party withdrew, and elected another board, having obtained control of a large amount of stock hypothecated by Sloo.

INDIAN MASSACRES.—*Chicago, April* 23.—The pursuers of the Indian bands which have lately been committing so many outrages upon the white settlers have returned, and confirm the rumored massacres in Blue Earth county. Forty settlers have been murdered at Big Bend, and several women taken prisoners. Great alarm is everywhere felt, as all the Indians beyond the Minnesota river are assuming a hostile attitude. Rumors are rife of the alliance between Sioux and Chippewas.

FURTHER INDIAN TROUBLES.—*St. Louis, April* 22.—The officers of the steamer Minnehaha, from Upper Missouri, report a great excitement at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, in consequence of the Pawnee Indians being driven in by a number of settlers of Salt Creek. A fight occurred, resulting in the killing of several Indians and one white man, and the capturing of thirteen Indians. General Thayer, of Omaha City, has raised a party of volunteers to protect the settlers.

In the French court at Marseilles, Capt. Durham, of barque Adriatic, has been found innocent of causing the collision with the lost steamer Lyonnais, and exonerated from blame in not remaining by her, and his vessel has been ordered to be released by the Collector, &c., of the port of La Ciotat, or the owners of the Lyonnais must pay 500 francs for every day of her further detention. They also have to pay the costs in the case, but no damages are allowed to Capt Durham.

The *Union* announces "that the Governorship of Utah Territory has been tendered to Major Benjamin McCullough, of Texas, and that there is every reason to believe that he will accept the office."

Lewis D. Campbell, and the Democrat with a long name who contests his seat in the next Congress, are both taking testimony of fraudulent votes against each of them, in order to maintain their respective claims to the representation of the district.

THE MORMONS.—A writer in the *National Intelligencer* estimates the Mormons in Utah at 100,000 persons, besides having 200,000 spies and agents scattered throughout the country, who immediately communicate the acts of the Government and the sentiments of the community to the leaders at Salt Lake.

NO SLAVERY IN MEXICO.—According to one of the provisions of the new Mexican Constitution, all persons born in the Republic of Mexico are born free; and all slaves touching the Mexican Territory regain by that act their liberty, and have a right to the protection of the laws.

The North Carolina Fisheries, like those on the Potomac, have been doing a very poor business this season, and herring are selling on the beach at $7.50 per thousand. The supply is said to be not half equal to the home demand.

A CHURCH DESTROYED BY FIRE.—We learn, through a correspondent at Mountain Top, Va., that the Catholic Chapel of the Blue Ridge station, near that place, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night.

The whale lately caught off Sandy Hook and brought to New York will, it is said, yield $1,000 worth of oil.

Dr. William Elder, of Philadelphia, is now engaged in writing a memoir of the late Dr. Elisha Kent Kane.

The Democratic State Convention of Tennessee passed a resolution inviting ex-President Pierce to visit that State.

Mr. Merriam, of Brooklyn, who has been so seriously ill in Albany, is considered better, and out of immediate danger.

It is said that on the Blue Ridge mountain, in Columbia and Luzerne counties, Pa., the snow is four feet deep.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

The Paris papers profess to have received the following despatch, addressed to the Viceroy of Canton by the Chief Council of the Emperor of China, from Macao:

"Yeh! I have serious news to announce to you. We have read with attention the account you have given us of the attack by the British barbarians. The Nuij Ko were unanimous in their indignation, and we determined that the Emperor should be informed of it, notwithstanding the pain it occasions his magnanimous heart, and these are the commands of his mighty will:

"Yeh! You are to carry on a war of extermination against the foreign barbarians who have attacked you. They must receive from you an exemplary chastisement. But after the vengeance shall have been deemed sufficient by you, and if they manifest sincere repentance for what they have done, the Emperor, our magnanimous Sovereign, who is inundated with floods of light, consents that hostilities should cease, and that commercial affairs should be resumed with these foreigners as they existed previous to their fault.

"Yeh! You will take heed and you will communicate the proceedings to the Mandarins placed under your orders.

"Pekin, the 10th day of the second moon."

A despatch from London, dated April 8, announces the arrival there of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Indus, with the heavy portion of the India and China mails, 150 passengers, £7,000 in specie, and a large cargo of silks, shawls, &c.

The London *Globe* says that an act of Parliament is necessary to authorize the resignation of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Hinds, Bishop of Norwich, and that therefore the see is not vacant; leaving it to be inferred that no successor has been appointed, the assertion of the London *Times* to the contrary notwithstanding.

There was a report in Paris that the coronation of the Emperor Napoleon would take place on the 4th of May.

The *Journal des Debats* has had the boldness to declare that the existence of secret societies in France is the natural result of denying to the people and the press the right of free discussion.

The Grand Duke Constantine was expected at Toulon on the 22d of April. A flotilla of French war steamers would meet the Russian squadron off that harbor, as an escort.

Further reductions on foreign goods had been made by the Papal Government.

The snow that blocks up the roads in Persia will, it is said, delay the return of the ratification of the treaty with England.

The Ottoman Ambassador at Teheran has presented a note, requiring the execution of the boundary treaty, and the restitution of seven towns, especially Ourmiach and Sulimanich.

The elections in Ireland had borne their usual crop of rioting and disturbance. In Sligo, the military were called out, and were assailed fiercely with stones. The riot act was read three times, without effect. The police were much hurt; a county magistrate was knocked down and beaten, and several private dwellings were assailed and partially destroyed. No lives were lost.

In Tipperary, similar scenes were enacted. Business was suspended, and shops and houses were closed. This occurred before the day of election, and in consequence of one of the candidates canvassing the electors in person. The police and military quelled the riot with great difficulty.

ENGLAND.

The elections in England were nearly over. The Ministerial net gain so far is 65.

Sidney Herbert is spoken of as Minister of War.

Evelyn Denison is the Ministeral candidate for Speaker.

The English Government furnishes three steamships to assist in laying the Atlantic telegraphic cables, which will be completed in June, and be laid in July.

The weather has been favorable for agricultural purposes.

FRANCE.

Various unfounded rumors of attempts to assassinate the Emperor are in circulation, and several arrests have been made in Paris and in the departments, of persons connected with a secret society.

SPAIN.

Madrid letters say that active communications are taking place between Spain, England, and France, on the subject of the Spanish-Mexican difficulty. The Spanish Government hopes to obtain the naval support of those Powers; and in case the question goes beyond a war between Mexico and Spain, their material support also.

DENMARK.

The Cabinet tendered their resignations, on account of certain local political questions.

A Berlin paper denies that a delay has been granted Denmark, by Austria and Prussia, for the settlement of the Holstein question through French influences. It also confirms the statement that Russia has disagreed to the claims of Denmark being referred to the arbitration of European Powers.

The Danish Diet unanimously approve of the abolition of the Sound dues and the treaty concluded with the foreign Powers.

AUSTRIA.

An Austrian circular states, respecting the Austro-Sardinian ruptures, that should the mediation of England and France prove unsuccessful, Austria will seek measures for her own protection. The authenticity of the circular is doubted.

ITALY.

The Austrian ambassador at Naples repeats the statement that Naples is more and more disposed to make advances toward a re-establishment of diplomatic relations with the Western Powers.

RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburgh says that operations for raising the sunken vessels at Sebastopol had been commenced; sixteen had already been recovered, including the Chersonese steamer. Four of the raised vessels are afloat and in active employment. The Chersonese was undergoing repairs at Nicolaief.

PERSIA.

The Ottoman ambassador at Teheran had required an execution of the treaty of declination and restitution of seven towns to Turkey.

The Porte is inclined to consent to the union of the Principalities, on condition that its sovereignty be respected, and that the united provinces continue to pay annual tribute.

General Outram had planned an expedition for the capture of Mehammeral with Karom. The embarkation of the troops had been commenced, and the attack was expected to be made on the 20th of March. The Persian army was collecting at Busajoor.

GOOD.—It is seldom that a medicine meets with such general favor among all classes, and especially among the educated, as the Oxygenated Bitters. These Bitters are free from alcohol, and are a never-failing cure for dyspepsia.

OBITUARY.

Died at the residence of her parents, near Magnolia, Putnam county, Illinois, March 28th, 1857, MARY S. WIERMAN, grand-daughter of Benjamin Lundy, in the nineteenth year of her age. Of that peculiarly sweet and gentle nature which seems to mark so many of the young and lovely victims of the insidious destroyer, Consumption, she had called about her numerous warm and affectionate friends, both here and in the East, who will drop a tear on the page which records her loss, and cling to the memory of that sweet face and hopeful smile, as a bright spot cast on the shadow of life. B. C. L.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

Washington, D. C.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR;
JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

PROSPECTUS OF THE ELEVENTH VOLUME, BEGINNING JANUARY 1, 1857.

The *National Era* is an uncompromising opponent of Slavery and the Slave Power; an advocate of personal, civil, and religious liberty, without regard to race or creed; a foe to all secret combinations to control the Ballot-Box, whether under the direction of priests or laymen, and to all measures directly or indirectly countenancing proscription on account of birthplace or religion; a friend of Temperance, the Homestead, and all reforms calculated to secure to Labor its just consideration, recompense, and political weight, and to Trade, its Natural Freedom, in virtue of which every man has a right to buy and sell in whatever market he pleases. It believes in the right of individual judgment in all matters, whether of religion or politics, and rejects the dogma of passive obedience and non-resistance in both Church and State; holding that no man who swears to support the Constitution of the United States can deliberately violate his own settled convictions of its meaning, without incurring the guilt of perjury, and that no citizen can obey a human enactment which requires him to commit injustice, without immorality.

It regards Slavery, and the issues involved in it, as forming the great Political Question of the Day; taking the ground, that Slavery, from its necessities, instincts, and habits, is perpetually antagonistic to Freedom and Free Labor, and unchangeably aggressive; that its workings can be counteracted only by a permanent system of measures; and it therefore has supported, and will continue to support, the Republican Party, so long as it shall be true to Freedom, holding itself, however, perfectly independent, at liberty to approve or condemn whatever may accord or conflict with its oft-avowed principles.

It presents weekly a summary of General News and Political Intelligence, keeps a record of the Proceedings of Congress, and is the repository of a large portion of the most important speeches delivered in that body.

Its Foreign and Domestic Correspondence is carefully provided for, and its Literary Miscellany, chiefly original, being supplied by many of the best writers of the country, makes it emphatically a PAPER FOR THE FAMILY.

The Republican Party must now perfect its organization, and proceed at once to the task of enlightening the Public Mind. Only in this way can it retain its power in the States which it now controls, and acquire power in the States which have just decided the issue against it. Documents and speeches answer the purposes of a temporary canvass, but permanent effects can be produced best by ever-working agencies. A single tract, read, may be forgotten—a good newspaper, going into a family as a regular visiter, will not be forgotten. It is the continual dropping that wears away stone—the repeated blow that drives the wedge home—importunity that prevails where spasmodic appeals fail. The newspaper devoted to the discussion of fundamental principles, is the constant dropping, the all-prevailing importunity. No other agency can supply its place.

My subscribers have stood by the *Era* handsomely. No paper can boast warmer or more steadfast friends. They have not forgotten that, whatever the claims and merits of other papers, the *Era*, in the face of imminent perils, was the pioneer to Freedom of the Press in this slaveholding District, and has been for ten years the only journal at the seat of the Federal Government, representing the sentiments of the Free States on the great Question of the Country, the only journal through which their loyal representatives in Congress could find voice and vindication. They have not forgotten, nor will they forget, that while papers engaged in the same Cause elsewhere, have strong local interests to rely upon, and the papers printed here, opposed to our Cause, thrive through the patronage of the Federal Government, the *Era* is uniformly proscribed by that Government, and its legal right to official advertisements denied, while, so far from having the support, it is constantly subjected to the opposition, of strong local interests; so that its only dependence is upon those enlightened friends of Freedom, all over the country, who appreciate the necessity of maintaining such a sentinel on the outpost of Freedom.

G. BAILEY.

Washington, D. C., January 1, 1857.

TERMS.

Single copy, one year	$2
Three copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	15
Single copy, six months	1
Five copies, six months	5
Ten copies, six months	8

☞ Payments always in advance.

VOLUNTARY agents are entitled to retain fifty cents commission on each yearly, and twenty-five cents on each semi-yearly, subscriber, *except in the case of Clubs.*

A Club of five subscribers, at $8, will entitle the person making it up to a copy for six months; a Club of ten, at $15, to a copy for one year.

To voluntary agents will also be sent, if they desire it, a copy of the bound volume of *Facts for the People.*

When a Club of subscribers has been forwarded, additions may be made to it on the same terms. It is not necessary that the subscribers to a Club should receive their papers at the same post office.

☞ A Club may be made up of either new or old subscribers.

☞ Money may be forwarded by mail, at my risk. Large amounts can be remitted in drafts, or certificates of deposite.

Address G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C., *Editor of National Era.*

PENNSYLVANIA YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS.

The undersigned, a Committee appointed for that purpose, hereby give notice, that the *Fifth Yearly Meeting of the Progressive Friends of Pennsylvania*, will convene in the Longwood meeting-house, Chester county, on FIRST DAY, the 17th of Fifth month, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue its sessions, probably, for three successive days.

The distinguishing peculiarity of this Religious Society is, that, not being founded upon a creed, it invites the co-operation of every friend of Truth, Humanity, and Progress, without regard to sectarian or theological distinctions.

We assemble ourselves together, from time to time, not to wrangle about the abstruse dogmas of a dry and sapless theology, but for the renewal of our spiritual strength, and to worship the *Supreme* in the search for *living* and *vital truth;* to inspire and promote the spirit of love and good-will among mankind; to confront in a manly spirit the great moral issues of the time; to testify against every form of oppression and popular wickedness; to invigorate every noble and generous impulse, and every aspiration for purity and virtue; to speak words of encouragement, sympathy, and hope, to the poor, the unfortunate and the degraded, and to devise and execute plans for their relief.

To all whose hearts incline them to co-operate with us, in this spirit and for these objects, we extend a cordial and earnest invitation to meet with us at the time and place above named.

JOSEPH A. DUGDALE, *and others.*

Communications for the meeting may be addressed to JOSEPH A. DUGDALE, Hamorton, Chester county, Pa., or to OLIVER JOHNSON, Anti-Slavery Office, New York.

Longwood Meeting-House is one mile west of Hamorton, on the road leading to Kennett Square. Strangers are informed that a daily mail-coach runs to the latter place, from Wilmington, Del., passing directly by the meeting-house. The distance from Wilmington to Longwood is 13 miles. Between Philadelphia and Wilmington there is a daily communication, both by Railroad and Steamboat.

HENRY M. WHITNEY,

BOOKSELLER and Stationer, Post Office Building, Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.

N. B. Books, Magazines, Newspapers, and all kinds of Stationery, constantly on hand and for sale. Orders for binding received, and executed with despatch. 359

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

BOSTON, *December* 6.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your question in regard to the action of the *Oxygenated Bitters*, I feel much pleasure in stating that from its prompt and decisive effect in alleviating and overcoming a severe and chronic case of Indigestion and Dyspepsia in my own family, and from a knowledge of its wonderful results in curing several attacks, quite as severe, in other families of my acquaintance, I consider it a sovereign and infallible remedy in that distressing complaint, and would cordially and earnestly recommend it to all who may be thus afflicted.

Respectfully yours, ISAAC DANFORTH,
17 South Market street.

DR. GEORGE B. GREEN.

The above certificate is from a well-known and highly respectable merchant of Boston, and is entitled to the fullest confidence.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, only by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington street, Boston, Mass., and for sale by their agents everywhere. 9

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to the Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 59 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y. 530

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, April 28, 1857.

Flour, Howard Street	$6.25	@	0.00
Flour, City Mills	6.25	@	0.00
Rye Flour	4.00	@	4 50
Corn Meal	2.75	@	3.00
Wheat, white	1.56	@	1.65
Wheat, red	1.45	@	1.50
Corn, white	64	@	68
Corn, yellow	68	@	70
Rye, Pennsylvania	90	@	93
Rye, Virginia	80	@	00
Oats, Maryland and Virginia	46	@	50
Oats, Pennsylvania	52	@	54
Clover Seed	7.25	@	8.25
Timothy Seed	3.75	@	4.00
Hay, Timothy	15.00	@	20.00
Hops	7	@	14
Potatoes, Mercer	1.30	@	1.40
Bacon, Shoulders	9¾	@	10¾
Bacon, Sides	11¾	@	12
Bacon, Hams	12	@	13½
Pork, Mess	22.50	@	23.00
Pork, Prime	18.50	@	19.00
Beef, Mess	15.00	@	18.00
Lard, in barrels	14	@	14¼
Lard, in kegs	14¾	@	15½
Wool, Unwashed	25	@	27
Wool, Washed	33	@	36
Wool, Pulled	29	@	33
Wool, Fleece, common	34	@	38
Wool, Fleece, fine	47	@	52
Wool, Choice Merino	50	@	55
Butter, Western, in kegs	14	@	15
Butter, Roll	23	@	25
Cheese	12½	@	14
Coffee, Rio	9½	@	10½
Coffee, Java	15	@	15½

NEW YORK MARKET.

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, April 28, 1857.

Flour, State brands	$5.90	@	6.00
Flour, State brands, extra	6.10	@	6.25
Flour, Western	6.40	@	6.85
Flour, Southern	6.75	@	7.00
Rye Flour	3.40	@	4.60
Corn Meal	3.15	@	3.60
Wheat, white	1.55	@	1.60
Wheat, red	1.55	@	0.00
Corn, white	72	@	76
Corn, yellow	78	@	80
Rye	90	@	00
Oats	58	@	60
Clover Seed	11.00	@	12.00
Timothy Seed	3.50	@	3.75
Hay	70	@	80
Hops	7	@	14
Bacon, Shoulders	8¾	@	9
Bacon, Sides	10½	@	10¾
Bacon, Hams	10¾	@	11
Pork, Mess	22 00	@	00.00
Pork, Prime	18.50	@	18 60
Beef	12.75	@	14.00
Lard, in barrels	13½	@	14
Lard, in kegs	15	@	15½
Butter, Western	15	@	20
Butter, State	23	@	26½
Cheese	12	@	13
Coffee, Rio	10½	@	12
Coffee, Java	00	@	15
Wool, Unwashed	00	@	00
Wool, Washed	45	@	00
Wool, Pulled	33	@	00
Wool, Fleece, common	00	@	00
Wool, Fleece, fine	36	@	52
Iron, Scotch, Pig	29.50	@	30.00
Lime, Rockland	1.15	@	0.00
Lime, common	90	@	00

AMUSING DIALOGUES.

FOWLER'S PARLOR DRAMAS; for Home Amusement, Soirees, Exhibitions, &c. $1.

FOWLER'S HUNDRED DIALOGUES; for Reading and Exhibition in Schools and Private Circles. Ninth thousand. $1.

The above are pronounced to be the best books of the kind. "*Their moral tone is unexceptionable.*" Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price.

MORRIS COTTON, Publisher, Boston.
Sold by Booksellers generally. 539

PATENT AGENCY.

THE subscriber continues the business of furnishing Drawings, Specifications, and PROCURING PATENTS. He attends to all business usually required to be transacted with the Patent Office. He has many years carried on the business of building and using all kinds of Machinery used in the factories of New England. Having invented some of the important improvements which are adopted by all the principal manufacturers, and having been involved in a heavy lawsuit, he had occasion to study the Patent Laws with unusual interest, under the late Hon. Daniel Webster. Being the only Solicitor of Patents who is a thorough *practical mechanic*, his experience as well as his scientific knowledge, and his intimate acquaintance with mechanical operations, enable him to understand new inventions, to distinguish them from those already patented, and to specify them with facility and accuracy, which cannot be expected of lawyers, who have formerly done this business. Many good inventions have been lost to the inventors, by not having them understood and properly specified, so as to present a proper claim.

According to the Commissioner's Report, more than a thousand applications are rejected in a year; many of those might be reconsidered, and, by having a proper description, their claims limited and explained, would be allowed. The Hon. Commissioner is always disposed to grant all patents that can be legally granted, but the law requires full description and clear specification, in order to authorize the granting of a patent. In order to have them examined, it will be necessary to forward the letters of rejection to the subscriber, with a power of attorney, and all correspondence that has transpired with the office in the case. Many a patent is procured after the case has been rejected. Some patents prove ineffectual by not claiming the important point; and nothing but experience in mechanism can enable one to judge what is the essential part to claim.

Patented inventions have become so numerous as to make it difficult to describe any new one so clearly as not to interfere with some of them. And no person at a distance from the Patent Office can do the business so well as one on the spot, who has constant access to the models, drawings, records, and the library of the office.

The subscriber often procures patents for inventions that have been rejected in the hands of other agents, and frequently by appealing from the decision of the Examiners, and in no such case has the Hon. Commissioner refused him a patent.

All rough drawings and descriptions forwarded to him by letter, containing a fee of *five dollars*, will be duly attended to, their merits examined, and an opinion given as to the probability of obtaining a patent therefor—thereby saving to the inventor the expense of models and patent fee, when the invention is not patentable. And, on receiving a model, (which may be forwarded by Express,) will furnish drawings, &c., and procure the patents, for a reasonable compensation.

All models must be permanently marked with the inventor's name. All persons writing from a distance must give their town, county, and State.

All communications strictly confidential. Attorneys in patent cases, by stating the points in the case, can have an opinion given, with suitable authorities cited to sustain the same. Copies of documents and other information procured. All orders promptly executed. Freight on models by express, as well as letter postage, should be prepaid.

☞ No agent at a distance from the Patent Office can do business like one on the spot.

AZA ARNOLD, Patent Agent.

Washington, March 1, 1857.

REFERENCES.

Hon. C. T. James, U. S. Senate; Hon. Thomas J. Rusk, U. S. Senate; His Excellency P. Allen, Governor of Rhode Island; Edward Lawton, Collector of Customs.

The following Extracts from Letters of Introduction may be satisfactory to those who have business to be transacted.

"We, the undersigned, have known Aza Arnold for many years, as a distinguished Machinist, Draftsman, and Manufacturer. We take pleasure in saying that he is eminently qualified to take charge of any of the above-mentioned businesses. He has had great experience and tact in the use of labor-saving machines, having invented some of the important machinery that is now adopted by manufacturers. He has had experience in procuring patents as well as in defending them. We believe he is a very suitable person for an Examiner in the Patent Office, or for a Solicitor of Patents. As such, we cordially commend him.

"P. ALLEN, United States Senate.
"H. B. ANTHONY, Ex-Gov'r of R. Island.
"RICHARD W. GREENE, Chief Justice.
"SAMUEL AMES, Counsellor at Law."

The following note was appended by the late Hon. Secretary of State of the United States.

"I have known Mr. Arnold for some years, and am well acquainted with the gentlemen whose names are above written. I accord with their opinions, and know them to be some of the most respectable men in the State.
"DANIEL WEBSTER."

Postmasters and others who receive this Circular are requested to confer a favor on some inventor who has had his application rejected by posting this up in some conspicuous place. 536

BOOK, Pamphlet, and Job Printing, neatly executed by BUELL & BLANCHARD, corner of Indiana avenue and Second street, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

From The South, of April 21.

WHAT NEXT; AND NEXT?

The article in another column, from the Detroit *Daily Advertiser*, an influential organ of public opinion in the States of the Northwest, is suggestive of reflections which no Southern man can entertain with complacency.

At times, parties in the South are fain to affect a confidence in the "nationality" of their Northern allies. And, in truth, one may find a few individuals in the Free Soil States with just notions upon Slavery; but they are powerless to resist the march of Abolitionism, or even to save themselves from political annihilation. For the most part, they who survive the wreck owe their escape to an incomparable skill in scudding before the gale.

The canvass of 1856 so plainly demonstrated the North to be utterly and irretrievably Anti-Slavery, that no man with the least respect for truth will pretend to dispute the fact. Nor was that the most serious part of the business: The same canvass not only betrayed the essential and entire subjection of the Northern mind to the sway of Abolitionism, but showed, besides, its implacable hatred of the South, and its impatient appetite for the spoliation of our rights and property. The election turned upon the distinct point of *Slavery or no Slavery*; (for that was the issue at the bottom of all the sounding clap-trap about the repeal of the Missouri restriction;) and the result develops the startling fact, that an overwhelming majority of the Northern people are burning to smite the South a crushing blow, in contempt of all the solemn guarantees of law and Constitution. So hardly did Slavery, or the Union, escape annihilation in 1856!

But the struggle is not yet over. Even now the "Republican party" are collecting their forces for another onslaught upon the South. Will Slavery and the Union again survive the contest? Will Abolitionism be once more disappointed of its prey? Allow Mr. Buchanan a triumphant Administration—assume the complete coalition of all the elements of opposition to Black Republicanism; admit that the Democratic party will survive the corrupting influences of the *rotation* policy, and will take the field in 1860 with no loss of *prestige* or power; predict, though all experience teach the contrary, that the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the North will make no progress in the next four years; consider that the Abolitionists, like the stupid Bourbons, are not to be instructed by adversity, and that the glorious defeat of 1856 inspires them with no courage to renew the battle—combine all these improbable contingencies, and there results a rational expectation of another respite for the Constitution and the Union. Yet, he must be of a hopeful disposition indeed, who finds anything encouraging in the prospect.

But, concede that Black Republicanism is once more repulsed in the attempt to usurp control of the Government. What next, and next?

In 1860, another enumeration will be made of the population of the country; and its results will determine the Federal representation of States, and the political power of sections. The election of 1864 will occur under that distribution of the Electoral vote; and what will be the issue? Unhappily, we are not allowed to amuse ourselves with deceitful auguries of success. Unfortunately, the Detroit paper is but too well warranted in its shout of anticipated triumph. For years, the political control of the Confederacy has been escaping from the hands of the South, and rapidly accumulating in the States of the North. As the South sinks in the scale of power, Abolitionism is aggrandized at the expense of Slavery, and must soon attain a supreme and irresistible ascendency. In 1864, the North will elect its own President, in defiance of the united opposition of the slaveholding States. Meanwhile, Minnesota and Oregon will be admitted into the Union, and will reduce the South to a helpless minority in the Senate. There will then be no refuge for Slavery but behind the negative support of the Supreme Court. But that is an insecure reliance; for, though we admit the incorruptible integrity of the tribunal, we know its character is susceptible of radical change; and, from being the bulwark of the Constitution, may become, like the ancient Parliaments of Paris, an obsequious accomplice of wrong and oppression. In the nature of things, the men who now compose it will soon be replaced by other appointees, and these must be the creatures of the party in power. The re-organization of the Supreme Court is already one of the rallying cries of Black Republicanism; so that, however sad the calamity, it is not in the power of the South to postpone the evil day, when Slavery will lose its last buttress and support in the Union.

For, the South can no more recover its ancient ascendency in the Confederation, than the weak can master and subdue the strong, or power release its grasp from the victim whose oppression feeds its lustful appetite. The unequal and unjust policy on the part of the Federal Government, and the same combination of circumstances, which have reduced the South to its present dependency, and elevated the North from its original inferiority to a triumphant domination, will aggravate the disparity of power between the sections, until one becomes the helpless slave of the other. Indeed, this is something more than a tendency; it is almost an accomplished fact. And yet the South quietly suffers itself to be bound for the sacrifice!

From the Jackson Mississippian, of April 14.

A SOUTHERN CITY DISGRACED.

The city of St. Louis has branded herself with dishonor. A Southern city, protected by the laws of a slave State, and sustained by slave interests, she has cut herself loose from that State and those interests, and wedded herself to the black car of Abolitionism. In the midst of a slave country, she has precipitated herself into fatal antagonism to the South. She is marked by her own act, and, we trust, doomed.

In the recent city election, there were three parties in the field—Black Republican, Democratic, and Know Nothing. The first received 5,487 votes; second, 3,759, and the third, 1,831. The St. Louis *Leader*, the able and bold organ of the Democracy, acknowledges the disgrace, saying—"there is no use crying over spilt milk. The Blair, Wimer, Black Republican, *soi disant* Emancipation party, have carried the city;" and declares that it "had no idea there were so many white men in St. Louis disposed to hob-nob with negroes."

The spectacle is a sad one to contemplate. It will send a thrill of joy, and be hailed with delight, throughout the Black Republican camp.

Know-Nothingism in the South, ever ready to clutch some prop with which to stay the falling fortunes of "Samuel," will doubtless charge this melancholy result to "foreign influence;" and it is well just now to spike the gun, before its contents are turned loose.

The *Leader*, speaking of those who resisted the Black Republican organization, says:

"We are now the strongest wing of the opposition to Republicanism, and the Americans are completely disorganized. We have carried the mass of the Irish vote—this is the healthiest accession that we could possibly receive. But for a few office-holders and friends of office-holders, who were looking after their bread and butter, and candidly admitted the fact, we would have got every man of them. The Irish, indeed, have done nobly, and we do not repent of a single sacrifice we ever made in the defence of their rights."

The "foreigner," then, did his duty. But the Yankees—the *native* traitors, who have colonized St. Louis, did the infamous deed, and placed her in the Black Republican column. Let this fact be remembered.

From the Richmond Whig, April 21.

THE UTAH SAINTS.

We assure our neighbor of the *South*, that we hold Mormonism in the utmost detestation and abhorrence. But the Mormons themselves declare it to be their own peculiar institution, no matter how offensive it may be to us. And we desire the *South* to remember that the Abolitionists put Mormonism and Southern Slavery upon the same footing precisely, declaring both to be insufferable "nuisances," which should be crushed out with all possible dispatch. Such is the boldly-proclaimed Abolition notion on these subjects. The difficulty occurring to us was, whether if we invoked the power of Government to put down Mormonism because we considered it a nuisance, the Abolitionists would not have the same right to invoke the same power to put down Slavery, because *they* considered the latter a nuisance. But we have no thought of pursuing the subject.

As to Brigham and his saints "setting the laws and authority of the Federal Government at defiance," why, of course we concede that the Government "not only may, but should interpose, to maintain its authority and the supremacy of the laws." And we sincerely trust that the *South* will hurry up its President and Cabinet at Washington to perform their duty in this respect fearlessly, vigorously, and with the utmost despatch. It is only by hanging Brigham and all his saints, as rebels and outlaws, that we can hope to extinguish Mormonism. And, for one, we are rejoiced that the hoary-headed old sinner has set himself up in open defiance of the Federal authority; and we further trust that he may continue in the way he has begun, so as to leave the Government no excuse for not putting an end to him and all his saints.

From the Frankfort (Ky.) News.

We are requested to call the attention of the public to the fact that Mr. N. A Ramsey, of North Carolina, proposes to establish in the city of New York a weekly paper, to be called the "*Southern Herald.*" Mr. Ramsey was in our city for a short time on yesterday, but left on the afternoon train for Louisville. Mr. William M. Todd, of Frankfort, will act as agent for the "*Southern Herald,*" and solicits the patronage of the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity.

The paper is to be of a commercial character, and its distinguishing feature will be the information to be found in its columns concerning the politics of different New York merchants. Of the spirit with which it will be conducted, and the tone which it will assume, our readers can judge from the following extract from the prospectus: "We acknowledge no fellowship or equality with Abolitionists, and our whole energies will be directed against them, both in a *social* and *business* point of view." Those of our fellow citizens who feel interested in injuring the social standing or business of Abolitionists will of course subscribe. And those of our merchants who feel more interested in learning whether or not New York merchants are sound upon the negro question, than they do in ascertaining where they can get the best goods, and get them cheapest, will find it much to their advantage to subscribe to the "*Southern Herald.*"

[N. B. We may as well just state in advance that the above paragraph will probably be denounced as the embodiment of Abolitionism; so our readers may just prepare themselves for it at once. All of our merchants had better subscribe for the *Herald*, or they also will not be sound on the negro question.]

From the Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer, April 13.

ANTI-SLAVERY IN VIRGINIA.

As against slave labor, we avow our preference for the gradual introduction of a system which will, eventually, and without disturbing the rights of any man, commit the industrial interests of the State to intelligent Anglo-Saxon labor. We advocate this, because we believe and know that Slavery is an "*unmitigated curse*"—aye, *Mr. Argus*, we will repeat your *italicised* words—an *unmitigated curse* to the soil of Virginia. Who does not know it, that has sense to know it? We pity that man who has arrived at the years of maturity, and confesses his ignorance of the fact.

Thomas Jefferson, whose memory the *Argus* affects to revere, said so, and many others of the early fathers also so declared. Even in later days, one of the *Argus's* creed, Hon. C. J. Faulkner, for instance, member of Congress from the Martinsburg district, made a speech which throws all such delicate shades as Black Republicanism in the background. Yet the *Argus* would like to excite antipathy against us for the simple advocacy of white men's rights—because our preference is for free laborers, rather than for its intense "niggerism."

But, thank Heaven, the day is past when the *Argus* can affect us; the news that comes rolling over the Western plains from St. Louis tells us that the Juggernaut era has passed away, and that, from this time on, free speech and free labor, "twin children of the gods," will sway the destinies of the country.

INAUGURATION OF A FREE SOIL GOVERNMENT IN ST. LOUIS.

Address of the Mayor and Common Council.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of April 15th contains the inaugural address of the new Free Soil Mayor of St. Louis, together with the response of the other branch of the city Government. Both of them are manly and high-toned expressions of the great sentiment—the supremacy of free labor—which triumphed in the late election. We give that part of Mayor Wimer's address which relates to the question of emancipation. After making acknowledgment for the honor conferred on himself in the late election, he says:

"There is, however, another aspect in which this event is to be viewed, far more gratifying to me than considerations of personal elevation; because, in my opinion, it transcends in its importance to the public welfare the elevation or defeat of any man, great or small. I allude, of course, to the emphatic endorsement of the great principles which I have been honored by being chosen to represent.

"It is an universally admitted truth, that labor is the only creator of wealth and material prosperity. It is equally true that skilled and intelligent labor of free white men is more productive than the compelled labor of slaves.

"Civilized society owes everything to labor, upon which it is founded and upheld, and for this reason all should unite in guarding the rights of labor, and upholding its dignity, because in the same degree that its rights and dignity are maintained the prosperity of all is enhanced.

"There are those, however, so wedded to the pride of dominion, that they prefer to see the interest of free white labor degraded by an injurious competition, which, whilst it ministers to the pride of individuals, militates against the prosperity of the State.

"The resolutions, recently introduced into the Missouri Legislature were intended to bind our State and city in all future time to a system of labor unsuited to our condition, lowering by its competition the labor of freemen of our own race, and tending to drive from us the emigration from Europe and the older States.

"The people of St. Louis have, by their late action, rebuked the authors of these resolves. They have calmly and fearlessly taken their stand. They have decided in favor of the many against the few. This declaration I am satisfied will never be reversed. There are none now who openly assail it. It is believed that no man or combination of men can prevent its becoming the policy of our people. It is best for the State that it should be peopled by white men. When this shall have been accomplished, when the toiling masses who create all wealth and uphold the very frame-work of society shall thus assert the dignity and nobility of labor, then shall our State assume the proud position which belongs to her, as the centre of the continent, the focus of ten thousand miles of river navigation, and the possessor of a climate and soil not surpassed by any portion of our country."

The response to the Mayor elect was made by George B. Taylor, President of the Board of Aldermen. In replying to the sentiments advanced by Mayor Wimer, in regard to free white labor, Mr. Taylor said:

"The great principle which you have advanced, in relation to free white labor, must meet the cordial approbation of every true friend of this city and the State of Missouri. The principle is one which is inborn in every son of America, whether he be of the North or the West, and is the one which will ultimately prevail all over our extended country, and despite of sectional prejudices, institutions, and education. These principles have been mine from my earliest recollection, and the only thing in which I differ from yourself, is in the proper time for carrying those principles into practice. No man in his sober senses can doubt that, eventually, Kansas will be a free State; and, engirdled as Missouri will be by free States, the institution of Slavery cannot flourish to any great extent, or endure for any long time. The heat of our sun does not require an African to stand beneath its rays; none of our agricultural products demand his aid, and certainly our manufactories do not need him."

These views, says the St. Louis *Democrat*, coming from Mr. Taylor, who has been understood to be acting with the opposition in the past, caused some surprise to many, and were loudly applauded as they fell from his lips. It is said by those conversant with his sentiments, however, that they have been the views of his lifetime, and that on yesterday he only gave public expression to what had ever been the staple of his private conversation. Mr. Taylor is a man of sense. He has been largely a benefactor to our city; has erected some of the most magnificent structures in St. Louis; is one of the heaviest contributors to the new Exchange, and many other enterprises that reflect credit upon those who originated them; and he sees, as clearly as any man can see, that the future greatness and wealth and welfare of St. Louis and Missouri can rest upon no policy of Slavery perpetuation.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

ROMANTIC CHAPTER FROM PARISIAN LIFE.—The Hotel Mole, with which are connected so many memories, has just been purchased by a celebrity of another sort—a charagraphical celebrity, who left the theatre to marry a man of the world.

In 1831 or 1832, a charming young *danseuse*, of admirable figure—slender, elegant, light, with magnificent eyes, and limbs divinely formed—made her debut at the opera. In the opera ballet, the *Temptation*, in the second act, by order of Satan, diamonds, flowers, and pearls, are thrown into a boiler, while an infernal circle surrounding it chant diabolical music. From this boiler comes forth a lovely young girl—the beautiful Miranda—M'lle Duvernay.

In 1836, M'lle Duvernay left the opera, to the great regret of its patrons. She went to London, where she met with great success. She was surrounded by the seductive influences which her position and beauty attracted, and soon gave her heart and life to a very rich man, who became passionately attached to her.

M'lle Duvernay had sumptuous apartments, elegantly furnished, and numerous domestics; every week she gave a dinner, and invited some of the most gay and distinguished men of London. In a word, she led the most sumptuous and luxuriant life of the world.

In the mean time, an aristocratic grandame died in London. This lady had with her a model *femme de chambre*, a sort of governess, of haughty bearing and exquisite manners, full of intelligence and devotion. Death only separated her from her mistress. M'lle Duvernay wished to secure the services of this *femme de chambre*. She thought her presence would add to her consideration, and give to her home something more of aristocratic position. The terms of service were agreed upon, and the young woman, Miss Temple, entered into the employ of M'lle Duvernay.

Three days after this, being the time of one of her weekly dinners, the guests had assembled in the saloon; already the dinner had been announced; but the mistress of the mansion did not appear. They inquired, they searched, and finally found her in her chamber, lying upon the bed, her face hid in her hands, with all the signs of profound despair.

"What is this, my dear?" asked the future husband, with a tender solicitude.

"It is this," replied M'lle Duvernay; "it is that I shall go; I shall return to Paris, and re-enter the opera; I prefer to be only a simple *danseuse*, than to be exposed to such insults as I have just received!"

"What insult?"

"Oh, the most cruel, the most humiliating!"

"But what?"

"Miss Temple leaves me. She has given me to understand that, though she consented to enter my house, she was not aware that my position was not legitimate, and that she finds it impossible to remain with me. I shall die! No, I will not die, but I will return to Paris to-morrow."

M'lle Duvernay was so seriously affected with her chagrin, that she was compelled to take her bed. She was visibly changed by her sorrow. The light forsook her eye. Finally, her lover, touched by her tears, her sorrows, and her sufferings, entered her apartment one morning, and said to her: "Do not weep, my dear; Miss Temple will remain with you." "Truly? How have you altered her resolution?" "I have just informed her that in eight days I will marry you."

The reader can judge of the effect of this announcement. M'lle Duvernay was soon restored to health. In a few days she married her lover, Mr. Lyne Stevens, whose father was worth more than £90,000 of revenue, and who assured to his daughter-in-law a dowry of 200,000 francs. Ten years have passed since the marriage, and Mr. Stevens has never regretted it. It is Mr. and Mrs. Stevens who have just arrived at Paris, and have purchased l'Hotel Mole.

It is a striking example of the vicissitudes of human affairs, that a simple *danseuse* becomes mistress of a grand mansion, where the memory of the old minister of Louis Philippe carries you back to that of the great Mathew Mole.—*Courrier des Etats Unis.*

THE IRISHMAN AND THE PRINCESS.—A correspondent of the Louisville *Journal*, writing from the Sandwich Islands, under date of January 28th, mentions the following incident:

"Some few nights since, his most gracious majesty King Kamehameha IV, of the Sandwich Islands, was pleased to let it be known that he would hold an evening reception at the royal palace. Accordingly, a large number of the lords and ladies of the kingdom, and private ladies and gentlemen who were familiar at Court, were in attendance. Among those who figured largely in receiving the guests of the Crown was the Princess Royal Victoria, sister to the King and Premier of the kingdom; also, Prince Lott Kamehameha (brother to the King and to the Princess Royal) commander-in-chief of the army of the kingdom, and heir-apparent to the throne. Those two distinguished personages were the principal actors in this grand entertainment.

"Among the invited guests and privileged characters that surrounded the throne, was one M. C. Monserrat, an Irishman of auctioneer distinction in these islands, and military aid to Prince Lott, the commander-in-chief, a gentleman, of course, of gallant and noble bearing, fine person, and lofty pretensions. Well, after the evening had somewhat advanced, her highness the Princess Victoria excused herself to her gay companions, and retired to her own apartment. Shortly afterwards, our gallant auctioneer also took leave of the royal presence of the King and Queen. The circumstance seemed a little singular, and Prince Lott, the brother of the Princess Victoria, seeing something that awakened his suspicions, took with him the King's Lord Chamberlain, (a man named Neilson, of New York memory,) and the two repaired to the door of the bed-chamber of the Princess Royal, and, finding their suspicions still further excited, burst the door open, and there were the guilty pair (the Princess and Monserrat) sure enough.

"The crash of the door brought the King and his royal consort to the scene. The King proposed the instant death of Monserrat by shooting. The son of the Emerald Isle unfolded his bosom, and, admitting his guilt, told them to execute their threat. Thereupon, a parley ensued, the Princess defending her paramour warmly, and threatened the royal pair, as well as her distinguished brother, with her power as Premier of the kingdom, if they injured one hair of his head. Finally a duel was talked of, and at last banishment from the kingdom agreed upon by all parties; whereupon, our gallant M. C. Monserrat took his departure on board the Fanny Major for San Francisco.

"I saw the Princess to-day in her carriage before one of our fashionable dry goods stores, with one of her female companions by her side, as unconcerned as if nothing had happened. This startling intelligence first became known on Saturday, the 24th of January, and the next day after the departure of our gallant for San Francisco. The day following was Sunday, and, at the meeting of the congregations of the different churches of these evangelized Islands, the nods, winks, and smiles, among the fair ones, can be better conceived than described. The old matrons drew deep and heavy sighs.

"The Princess is a young woman, about eighteen or nineteen years of age, of middling stature, handsome form, and somewhat graceful in her manners, but no beauty. She is quite dark, with thick lips and dark heavy eyes and eyebrows, and resembles a dark mulatto. She is the daughter of the present Governor of this Island, Oahu, by his first wife, who was the reigning queen of this kingdom during the minority of Kamehameha III. She is the richest person in the kingdom. It was probably her wealth and her power, as premier of the kingdom, that enabled her to hold at bay her two royal brothers, when they had determined on the destruction of her paramour, for she told them in the midst of the scene, standing in her dishabille, with a firmness worthy of a better cause, that if they laid violent hands upon Monserrat, she would shake the throne to its centre, and dash the royal diadem from the brow of her noble brother. To banishment she consented. The Princess is all-powerful among the natives. Her father, the Governor, and her two brothers, the King and Prince, are the finest-looking natives on the Islands. They all, as well as the Princess, have an English education, and speak the language well."

A FLAT-BOATMAN'S MODE OF OBTAINING PROVISIONS.—We have seen a good many stories of Mike Fink, the great head and founder of the tribe of Mississippi flat-boatmen, but here is one from the Louisville *Democrat*, that we never saw before:

"Passing slowly down the river, Mike observed a very large and beautiful flock of sheep grazing on the shore, and being in want of fresh provisions, but scorning to buy them, Mike hit upon the following expedient:

"He noticed that there was an eddy near to the shore, and, as it was about dusk, he landed his boat in the eddy, and tied her fast. In his cargo there were some bladders of Scotch snuff. Mike opened one of these, and, taking out a handful of the contents, he went ashore, and catching five or six of the sheep, rubbed their faces very thoroughly with the snuff. He then returned to his boat, and sent one of his men in a great hurry to the sheep-owner's house, to tell him that he "had better come down and see what was the matter with his sheep."

Upon coming down hastily in answer to Mike's summons, the gentleman saw a portion of his flock very singularly affected—leaping, bleating, rubbing their noses on the ground and against each other, and performing all manner of undignified and unsheep-like antics. The gentleman was sorely puzzled, and demanded of Mike, "if he knew what was the matter with the sheep?"

"You don't know?" answered Mike, very gravely.

"I do not," replied the gentleman.

"Did you never hear of the black murrain?" asked Mike, in a confidential whisper.

"Yes," said the sheep-owner, in a terrified reply.

"Well, that's it!" said Mike. "All the sheep up river's got it dreadful. Dyin' like rotten dogs—hundreds a day."

"You don't say so!" answered the victim; "and is there no cure for it?"

"Only one, as I knows on," was the reply. "You see the murrain's dreadful catchen, and if you don't git them away as is got it, they'll kill the whole flock. Better shoot them right off; they've got to die, any way."

"But no man could single out the infected sheep, and shoot them from among the flock," said the gentleman.

"My name's Mike Fink!" was the curt reply. And it was answer enough.

The gentleman begged Mike to shoot the infected sheep, and throw them into the river.

This was exactly what Mike wanted, but he pretended to resist.

"It mought be a mistake," he said; "they'll maybe git well. He didn't like to shoot so many sheep on his own say-so. He'd better go an' ask some of the neighbors ef it was the murrain sure 'nuf."

The gentleman insisted, and Mike modestly resisted, until finally he was promised a couple of gallons of old peach brandy if he would comply. His scruples thus finally overcome, Mike shot the sheep, threw them into the eddy, and got the brandy. After dark, the men jumped into the water, hauled the sheep aboard, and by daylight had them neatly packed away, and were gliding merrily down the stream.

MY LOST FRIEND.—Even while he was courting, I kept my hold on him. Against opposition on the part of his bride and her family, he stipulated bravely that I should be his best man on his wedding day. The beautiful woman grudged me my one small corner in his heart, even at that time; but he was true to me—he persisted—and I was the first to shake hands with him when he was a married man. I had no suspicion that I was to lose him from that moment. I only discovered the truth when I went to pay my first visit to the bride and bridegroom at their abode in the country. I found a beautiful house, exquisitely kept from top to bottom; I found a hearty welcome; I found a good dinner and an airy bed-room; I found a pattern husband and a pattern wife; the only thing I did not find was my old friend. Something stood up in clothes, shook hands with me, pressed wine on me, called me by my Christian name, and inquired what I was doing in my profession. It was certainly something that had a trick of looking very much like my former comrade and brother; something that nobody in my situation could have complained of with the smallest reason; something with all the brightness of the old metal about it, but without the sterling old ring; something, in short, which made me take my chamber candle-stick early on the first night of arrival, and say good night, while the beautiful woman and pattern wife was present with her eye on me. Can I ever forget the language of that eye on that occasion? the volume it spoke in one glance of cruel triumph! "No more sacred secrets between you two," it said, brightly. "When you trust him now, you trust me. You may sacrifice yourself for your love of him over and again, still, but he shall make no sacrifices now for you, until he has first found out how they affect my convenience and my pleasure. Your place in his heart now is where I choose it to be. I have stormed the citadel, and I will bring children by and by to keep the ramparts; and you, the faithful old soldier of former years—you have got your discharge, and may sit and sun yourself as well as you can at the outer gates. You have been his truest friend, but he has another now, and need trouble you no longer, except in the capacity of witness of his happiness. This, you will observe, is the order of nature, and the recognised fitness of things; and he hopes you will see it, and so do I. And he trusts you will sleep well under his (and my) new roof—and so do I. And he wishes you good night—and so do I!"—*Household Words.*

LITERARY GOSSIP.—Mr. Charles Dickens has been superintending the publication of a translation of his works in Paris—works that are perhaps as difficult of translation as any that ever have been written. The Parisians who are unable to read English have a very indefinite notion of the modern Fielding, and even some translations have misled them. There was recently, for instance, published in Paris a little book called "Douze Contes Nouvelles, par Charles Dickens." This was supposed to be a selection of a dozen tales from *Household Words*, all from the pen of the great novelist. Those, however, who were in the secret of the authorship, knew that, out of these twelve tales, no less than eight were from other pens. It is curious to notice how, in private circles, and frequently in the paper, all the best papers are set down as a matter of course to be Dickens's. A glance at the names, which I will just jot down for your readers, will, however, show that possibly some of the contributors might occasionally be able to produce an article worthy of being *thought* to be Dickens's: Mr. S. A. Sala, (who lately sold his book of "Russian Experience," for £4,000,) Mr. Charles Knight, Mr. Henry Moreley, Mr. Leigh Hunt, Mr. Horne, Mr. James Hannay, Mrs. Gaskell, and Miss Harriet Martineau. Mr. Thackeray, whose lecturing has been stayed for a time by an illness, which it is hoped is but casual, has been gaining "golden opinions from all sorts of people," in all sorts of places. I can give you, on good authority, the terms of remuneration which he now has for his popular lectures on the "Four Georges." The worthy lecturer is reading his disquisition on a system which may be called "High Farming," the farmers being Messrs. Beale & Co., and the terms being one guinea per minute for the time actually occupied in delivering the lectures. Not bad pay this.—*West Sussex Gazette.*

THE INTERIOR IS PREPARING!—The most active preparations for the gubernatorial campaign are making throughout the State. Meetings to ratify the nominations are called, and there seems a determined opposition to the political and judicial aggressions of the Slave Power. We find all indications pointing to unity of action, and the efforts to distract and divide the opposition vote meet no response in the interior. As we are anxious that our friends in the city should be made acquainted with the true state of feeling in the agricultural districts of Pennsylvania, we respectfully request the secretaries of meetings to forward their proceedings for publication in our columns. Philadelphia has a fortnight's *private* business to attend to before she can think of the State canvass; but when her municipal election is over, she too will be prepared to enter zealously upon the support of Wilmot, Millward, Leech, and Lewis. We have justice, the right, the Constitution, and the majority, with us, if we can concentrate all the elements of opposition. In this locality, it is only necessary to lay the issues plainly before our citizens, to convince them that neither "virtue, liberty, nor independence," can be served by the election of General Packer as Governor, who is the representative of the policy that is injurious to our State and dishonorable to the nation.—*Philadelphia Times, April 21.*

IMPUDENCE OF THE JAMAICA PLANTERS.—The Jamaica Planters are desirous of introducing more laborers into that Island. The Jamaica *Dispatch* says: "They have asked to be permitted to resort to the coast of Spain for the purpose of *redeeming the slaves in the barracoons*, and bringing them to Jamaica, British Guiana, and other West India islands, as free laborers. They have offered to become bound in any penalty not to deal with these people otherwise than as free men, to be governed by the stringent rule of the Passengers Act in the manner of transportation, to submit to any Government inspection, and to be bound in the colonies by the most stringent laws for the protection of the emigrant African. But the Government will not consent." And we are glad of it, and not a little surprised at the impudence of these Jamaica planters. A pretty thing, indeed, to expect the British Government to countenance a renewal of the slave trade. These planters simply propose that they shall be allowed to go to Africa, and there bid against the Cubans and other slave-dealers for the slaves in the barracoons; and this they call "redeeming the slaves in the barracoons." As fast as these worthies should make purchases, the barracoons would be refilled with batches of fresh victims. The Jamaica planters can get laborers at a very moderate rate of wages; but most of these planters, having neither capital nor skill in the management of their property, are unable to do what ought to be done with their estates. Most of them are of a tyrannical and inhuman disposition, and they oppress and trample upon their poor neighbors as ruthlessly as did the aristocrats of former times maltreat the working classes of Europe. Instead of listening to the ravings of these planters, the English Government should busy itself about securing the welfare of the great mass of the emancipated people, and protecting them from their oppressors.—*European.*

THE PRECIOUS METALS.—The amount of gold and silver annually taken from the mines of Europe, including Russia, is found to be 26,805 kilogrammes of gold, 27.10 pounds to the kilogramme, and 161,444 kilogrammes of silver, worth in all $25,000,000; in America, including California, the annual product is 169,834 kilogrammes of gold, and 755,180 kilogrammes of silver, worth in all $146,000,000; in Asia, the annual product is 2,700 kilogrammes of gold and 110,000 of silver, amounting in value to $22,000,000; in Africa, no silver mines are wrought, and only 4,200 kilogrammes of gold are produced, valued at $2,600,000; Australia, too, produces no silver, but the annual product of gold amounts to $200,000,000; sum total in all parts of the world, 510,199 kilogrammes of gold, and 1,026,624 kilogrammes of silver, valued together at $397,000,000. The whole sum extracted from the earliest times up to the present amounts to $20,536,000,000, including gold and silver. Of this sum, there had been extracted at the birth of Jesus Christ the value of $4,328,000,000.

WITHOUT ARGUMENT.—Roswell Field, a Vermont lawyer, of distinguished ability, now residing at St. Louis, and in the first rank of the bar of Missouri, had brought a suit in court which was really so plain a case for the plaintiff, that, having submitted the papers and other proofs to the court, he felt that his client's interest required no more, and he accordingly sat down without making the customary opening address to the jury. But the defendant's counsel, more ambitious of rhetorical display, and probably conscious that the defence required the best abilities, rose, and made a long harangue, characterized by an immense flood of pompous words, (as was his custom,) but destitute of even an attempt at logic or reasoning of any kind. When he had done, the plaintiff's counsel, who was expected to make an elaborate speech in reply, rose, and merely said:

"May it please the court and the gentlemen of the jury—in this case I shall follow the example of the counsel for the defence, and submit the case *without argument!*"—*Boston Post.*

DEATH OF DR. JOHNSON.—Burke parted from him with deep emotion. Windham sat much in the sick room, arranged the pillows, and sent his own servant to watch at night by the bed. Frances Barney, whom the old man cherished with fatherly kindness, stood weeping at the door; while Langton, whose piety eminently qualified him to be an adviser and comforter at such a time, received the last pressure of his friend's hand within his own. When at length the moment, dreaded through so many years, came close—the dark cloud passed away from Johnson's mind. His temper became unusually patient and gentle; he ceased to think with terror of death, and of that which is beyond death; and he spoke much of the mercy of God and the propitiation of Christ. In this serene frame of mind, he died on the 13th of December, 1784. He was laid a week later in Westminster Abbey, among the eminent men of whom he had been the historian—Cowley and Denham, Dryden and Congreve, Gay, Prior, and Addison.—*Macaulay's Life.*

PROSPECTS IN TEXAS.—Mr. Olmsted's recently-published work on Texas throws some light on the mooted point, whether the Anti-Slavery sentiment has any practical foothold in the State. He quotes an estimate, made by an intelligent person, of the number of Germans now residing in Texas, which gives a total of 40,000, divided thus: In Eastern Texas, 8,500; in Central Texas, 10,200; in Western Texas, 21,700. Mr. Olmsted himself estimates the total at 35,000, of whom he puts 25,000 in the German and half German counties of Western Texas. In Comal, Gillespie, and Medina counties, nearly all the inhabitants are German; in Victoria and Colorado counties, they constitute about three-fourths of the population; in Calhoun, Bastrop, and Bexar counties, excluding San Antonio city, they are about one-half the total; in Fayette, Caldwell, Travis, and San Antonio city, about one-third; and in Hays, about one-fourth. These counties contain a majority of the voters of Western Texas, and have three-fourths of the area of settlement, as an examination of the maps will show. Excluding the valley of the Rio Grande, they cover the whole frontier of Western Texas, and control the advance movement of population. It is well known that the Germans are deeply opposed to Slavery, and those in Texas are true to the principles they brought with them across the ocean. They do not hold slaves nor employ slave labor, and their communities present a striking contrast to those where such labor is used. But Know Nothingism has made stanch Democrats of all these Germans, and they vote with the Democratic party through all emergencies. They had a newspaper published among them, in the German language, which opposed Slavery; but the hue and cry raised against it by the Know Nothing leaders of the State, for political purposes, caused its suppression.

JOHN PHŒNIX'S DESCRIPTION OF CAIRO.—Cairo is a small hole at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, surrounded by an artificial bank, to prevent inundation. There are here about thirteen inhabitants, but the population is estimated at three thousand, that being a rough estimate of the number of people that were once congregated there, when five trains of cars arrived before a boat left for New Orleans. They were enjoying the luxury of the small-pox at Cairo when we arrived; they are always up to something of the kind; a continued succession of amusements follow. The small-pox having terminated its engagement, the cholera makes its appearance, and is then followed by yellow fever for the season. Sweet spot! Dickens has immortalized it under the name of Eden—an evident misnomer, for no man worth as much as Adam could remain there by any possibility.

COMETS.—Lieut. Maury informs the *National Intelligencer* that another telescopic comet, discovered by Dr. Bruhns at Berlin, March 18th, is now visible in the northwestern part of the heavens. It is supposed to be identique with the third comet of 1846, discovered by Brorsen—an elliptic orbit for which has been computed by Dr. Von Galen, by which it returns to its perihelion June 25th of the present year. The first comet is increasing its distance from the earth; the second is approaching, and will be visible during the whole of May.

WHO WANTS A CHEAP DOCUMENT?

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE,

Stitched and bound in paper, sent, *free of postage*, to any who may order them, for 25 cents a copy. The work forms a neat volume of 192 pages. It contains—

"A Decade of the Slave Power"—complete in ten chapters.

Dangers of Slavery Extension—Slaveholders a Privileged Class—Growth of our Negro Aristocracy—being a speech delivered by Gov. Seward, in Albany, October 12th, 1855.

The Politics of Justice, Equality, and Freedom—being a speech of Gov. Seward, delivered at Buffalo, N. Y., October 19th, 1855.

American Politics—a speech delivered by the Hon. George W. Julian.

Speech of the Hon. John P. Hale, on the President's Message, relating to Kansas.

Editorial Comments on the same Message.

History and Philosophy of the Struggle for the Speakership of the Present House of Representatives, with a classification of votes.

Letter of Francis P. Blair to the Republican Association of Washington.

Sectionalism and Republicanism—An Editorial Review of a Letter from the Hon. D. D. Barnard, of New York.

A Synopsis of the Slave Code in the District of Columbia.

Statistics of Slavery in Maryland and Missouri.

Besides all this, the volume presents a comprehensive view of the Know Nothing movement and its hearings; accounts of Kansas affairs and of slave cases, and a thorough discussion of the Republican movement.

POLITICAL FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Olmsted's Seaboard Slave States. One volume, 12mo; cloth; illustrated; price $1.25; postage 24 cents.

From Mrs. H. B. Stowe, in the Independent, February 23.

Mr. Olmsted's book is the most thorough *exposé* of the economical view of this subject which has ever appeared; himself a practical farmer, having visited and surveyed the farming of the Old World, he set out upon a tour to explore the farming of the New. His style is simple, natural, and graphic; and he is so far from being carried away by his feelings, that one sometimes wonders at the calmness with which he will relate the most astounding facts. He never hesitates to admit a merit, or give praise when it is due. The book is very thorough and accurate in its details, and is written in a style so lively, and with so much dramatic incident, as to hold the attention like a work of fiction. A friend of ours, a gentleman of high literary culture, confessed to having been beguiled to sitting more than the first half of the night to read it.

Olmsted's Journey through Texas. One volume, 12mo; cloth; price $1.25; postage 24 cents.

A History of the Slavery Question, from 1787 to the Present Day, as exhibited by Official Public Documents; the Debates, Yeas and Nays, and Acts of Congress; Presidents' Messages and Proclamations; the Laws of the Kansas Legislature; the Procedings of the Topeka Convention; the Report of the late Committee of the House of Representatives, &c. Price 50 cents; cloth 75; postage 10 cents.

This work affords a thorough and impartial view of the whole subject, especially in its hearings upon *Kansas*—every important document being given complete, in its official form—and constitutes an invaluable storehouse of facts for the use of the people, and of politicians of every party.

The Duty of the American Scholar to Politics and the Times. An Oration delivered by George W. Curtis, on Tuesday, August 5, 1856, before the Literary Societies of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. Price 25 cents; postage free.

The Political Essays of Parke Godwin, Esq. *Contents.*—Our Parties and Politics; the Vestiges of Despotism; Our Foreign Influence and Policy; Annexation; "America for Americans;" Should we fear the Pope? The Great Question; Northern or Southern, which? Kansas must be Free. Price $1.25; postage 15 cents.

The North and the South. A Statistical View of the Condition of the Free and Slave States. By Henry Chase and Charles W. Sanborn. Compiled from Official Documents. 12mo; bound in cloth; price 50 cents; postage 10 cents.

If any one wishes to know what Slavery has done for the South, and Freedom for the North, let them read this masterly work. Let him study these figures. Place a copy of these statistics in the hands of every voter, and, our word for it, Republicanism will sweep the entire North in 1860, as clean as it has swept New England in 1856. Men of the South, we beg *you* to look calmly and dispassionately at this array of figures, and see what they *portend*.

The able editor of the *Evening Transcript*, Boston, thus speaks of this work:

"This little book contains a vast amount of information respecting the comparative condition of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, as to territory, population, industry, wealth, education, intelligence, religion, moral advancement, and general progress. The work must have cost a great deal of laborious research, and it certainly presents arguments in favor of Freedom on every page. It contains just the kind of information that should be more generally known in all sections of the country. We hope there will be a public demand for thousands of copies."

All orders should be addressed to

L. CLEPHANE,
Secretary Republican Association,
Washington, D. C.

ONE THOUSAND YOUNG MEN

CAN make over one hundred per cent. in selling Premium Inks and other Chemicals. Send stamp to
538 M. J. COOK, A. B., Detroit, Michigan.

FIVE THOUSAND AGENTS

WANTED, to sell two new and unequalled Inventions, wanted and selling everywhere. My agents have cleared over $15,000 selling one of them. Put in four stamps, and I will send you, gratis, forty pages particulars of the best Agency in the country.
538 EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

FREE LABOR WAREHOUSE.

Dry Goods and Groceries, Strictly Free Labor.

THE undersigned invites attention to his establishment. The cotton manufactured in his mill is wholly free labor. A large stock of staple fabrics in variety is accumulating for spring sales. Prices, lists, and samples, sent by mail. GEORGE W. TAYLOR,
596 Fifth and Cherry sts., Philadelphia.

A NEW FRUIT AND FLOWER CATALOGUE, FOR 1857,

WITH description and prices of all Trees and Plants needed in the Garden, Lawn, Orchard, Green House, Vinery or Nursery, *with the latest novelties*, will be forwarded on application. Carriage of all packages paid to Boston or New York.

B. M. WATSON,
534 Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Will be Published, April 20th,

MISS MARTHA RUSSELL'S NEW WORK

ENTITLED

S I B Y L;

OR,

Out of the Shadow into the Sun.

One vol. 12mo. $1.

THE manuscript and proof-sheets of this work have been submitted to some of the most able and discriminating critics in the country, who have given it the most unqualified praise, as one which cannot fail of creating a sensation of admiration in the literary community.

The book will be for sale by the principal Booksellers in the United States.

L. P. CROWN & CO., Publishers,
537 43 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE RECIPES,

WITH all the necessary information, I forward, free of postage, to any address, upon the receipt of one dollar per mail, viz: to make a beautiful black writing ink for one dollar per barrel; indelible ink, that is indelible; a liquid for restoring colors on faded garments; transparent soap, the very best; the magic copying paper, so justly celebrated; and one hundred others, all very valuable. Upwards of ten dollars per day has often been made, the past year, by different men, in the sale of one of the articles alone; and in the manufacture and sale of any one of them, no person of enterprise can fail to make money. Address, enclosing price, in post office stamps, gold, or bill,

J. H. PEIRCE,
537 Box 264, Taunton, Mass.

THE HORSE!!

The Oriental Horse Charmer.—Part 1.

FULL Directions according to the Oriental Art for taming the wildest Horse or Colt, and for teaching the Circus Horse Tricks. Part 2. General Care of the Horse. Part 3. Diseases and their Cure. This is just the book for the Farmer, Livery Stabler, and for those engaged in teaching the Arabian Art. The whole will be sent to any part of the United States, post paid, for 25 cents. Six copies for $1. Address CHARLES J. ELDRIDGE, 43 Third street, Cincinnati, O. 537

PRINTING.

BOOK, Pamphlet, and Job Printing, neatly executed by BUELL & BLANCHARD, corner of Indiana avenue and Second street, Washington, D. C.

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS.

The following list of Documents and Speeches will be furnished, both to clubs and individuals, at the rates and prices annexed:

At 75 cents per 100 copies.

Poor Whites of the South.—Weston.
Will the South Dissolve the Union?—Weston.
The Federal Union, it must be Preserved.—Weston.
Southern Slavery reduces Northern Wages.—Weston.
Who are Sectional?—Weston.
Who Are and Who May Be Slaves in the United States.—Weston.
Review of the Kansas Minority Report.—Hon J. Sherman.
Reasons for Joining the Republican Party.—Judge Foot.
Kansas Contested Election.—Hon. J. A. Bingham.
Admission of Kansas.—Hon. G. A. Grow.
Kansas Affairs.—Hon. H. Waldron.
Defence of Kansas.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.
Defence of Massachusetts.—Hon. A. Burlingame.
Democratic Party as it Was and as it Is.—Hon. T. C. Day.
The Humbug and the Reality.—Hon. T. C. Day.
Blair's Letter to the Republican Association.
The Slavery Question.—Hon. J. Allison.
Slavery Unconstitutional.—Hon. A. P. Granger.
Mr. Fillmore's Political History and Position.—Hon. E. B. Morgan.

At $1.50 per 100 copies.

Kansas in 1856: A complete History of the Outrages in Kansas not embraced in the Kansas Committee's Report.—By an Officer of the Commission.
Immediate Admission of Kansas.—Hon. W. H. Seward.
Admission of Kansas, and the Political Effects of Slavery.—Hon. H. Bennett.
Affairs in Kansas.—Hon. L. Trumbull.
Wrongs of Kansas.—Hon. J. P. Hale.
Admission of Kansas.—Hon. B. F. Wade.
State of Affairs in Kansas.—Hon. H. Wilson.
Admission of Kansas.—Hon. James Harlan.
The "Laws" of Kansas.—Hon. Schuyler Colfax.
Organization of the Free State Government in Kansas, and Inaugural Address of Governor Robinson.
Plymouth Oration.—Hon. W. H. Seward.
The Dangers of Extending Slavery, and The Contest and the Crisis; two Speeches in one pamphlet.—Hon. W. H. Seward.
Politics of the Country.—Hon. Israel Washburn.
Complaints of the Extensionists; their Falsity.—Hon. Philemon Bliss.
Freedom National, Slavery Sectional.—Hon. J. J. Perry.
The Army of the United States not to be Employed as a Police to Enforce the Laws of the Conquerors of Kansas.—Hon. W. H. Seward.
Modern "Democracy" the Ally of Slavery.—Hon. M. W. Tappan.

At $2.50 per 100 copies.

Crime against Kansas.—Hon. Charles Sumner.
Report of the Kansas Investigating Committee.

In the German Language.

Crime against Kansas.—Hon. Charles Sumner. Price $2.50 per 100.
The "Laws" of Kansas.—Hon. Schuyler Colfax. Price $1.50 per 100.
The Dangers of Extending Slavery. Hon. W. H. Seward. Price $1.50 per 100.
The Contest and the Crisis.—Hon. W. H. Seward. Price $1.50 per 100.
The Immediate Admission of Kansas.—Hon. W. H. Seward. Price $1.50 per 100.
Address of the National Republican Committee. Price $1.50 per 100.
Francis P. Blair's Letter to the Republican Association. Price 75 cents per 100.
Slavery Unconstitutional.—Hon. A. P. Granger. Price 75 cents per 100.
Poor Whites of the South.—G. M. Weston. Price 75 cents per 100.
Report of the Kansas Investigating Committee. Price $2.50 per 100.
Political Map of the United States, designed to exhibit the comparative area of the Free and Slave States, and the Territory open to Slavery by the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise. With a comparison of the principal Statistics of the Free and Slave States, from the Census of 1850. Highly Colored. Price 20 cents, free of postage.

A liberal reduction made from these rates, when 1,000 or more copies are taken.

During the *sessions of Congress*, they will be sent *free of postage* at the above rates; but during the *recess*, the person ordering must pay the postage or transportation.

The Republican Association of Washington City was organized in August, 1855, for the purpose of publishing and distributing among the people cheap publications favoring the principles of the Republican Party, and has been sedulously engaged since its organization in that work, and may now be considered a permanent institution planted upon slave soil.

All orders should be addressed to

L. CLEPHANE,
Secretary Republican Association,
Washington City, D. C.

BIBLE, TRACT, AND PAPER HOUSE.

68 Lexington street, Baltimore, Md.

Opened by T. H. STOCKTON, *formerly Editor of the* Christian World, Bible Alliance, *&c., and author of* Sermons for the People.

BIBLE DEPARTMENT.—This relates to the publication of the *Bible itself*, in *Separate Volumes*, or *Convenient Combinations of Volumes*; each book according to the *authorized version*, but in *paragraph form*; the chapters and verses indicated by marginal figures, without breaking the connection of subjects; the paper and press work of the best quality; the text in the *most readable style*, followed by a *copious and complete index*, and with or without an unequalled *student's memorandum*.

The books of the New Testament will appear *first*. The *Gospel by Matthew* is already out—a beautiful 16mo vol. of nearly 200 pages, with glazed paper and leaded type. *Mark* is nearly ready for the press, and the other books rapidly follow. They may be had in all varieties of binding, at prices to suit purchasers, and can readily be sent by mail. Put in a *case*, they will form an elegant DIVINE LIBRARY.

TRACT DEPARTMENT.—This is devoted to the publication of a monthly series of BIBLE TRACTS—the *first* of the kind ever issued, and confessedly the *best* tracts in the world. No. 1 contains the SERMON ON THE MOUNT; No. 2, the TEN COMMANDMENTS, with additional *related and illustrative passages*; and No. 3, the CELEBRATION OF THE LAW, as found in the 119th Psalm. These tracts are so arranged as to make the beauty and utility of the Sacred Text more apparent and impressive than in any ordinary form. They are sold *singly*, at one cent; and in *packages*, 20 for 15 cents; 35 for 25 cents; 50 for 35 cents; and 100 for 60 cents. Postage, if *prepaid*, on packages *over 8 ounces*, only half a cent an ounce.

PAPER DEPARTMENT.—Here is the publication of a small, neat, monthly paper, entitled THE BIBLE TIMES, devoted to the promotion of all Bible interests, and particularly of the cause above represented.

Whoever wishes further information of the *origin, character*, and *progress* of this cause, should send for THE BIBLE TIMES. The first number appeared in April. Back numbers can yet be supplied, as some are still on hand, and a reprint of more has been ordered.

The TIMES is published at 25 cents for the volume, consisting of nine numbers, from April to December: 5 copies $1; 12 copies, $2; 20 copies, $3; 28 copies, $4; and copies for $5—IN ADVANCE.

Send two *letter stamps*, and a specimen number of the TIMES, and also of the TRACTS, will be promptly returned. Address

T. H. STOCKTON,
68 Lexington street, Baltimore, Md.

TO THE REPUBLICANS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

The Battle for Freedom not yet Won.

A WORK OF PERMANENT VALUE.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS—1856.

In one vol. 8vo. 500 pages. Cloth. Price $1, postage free.

HAVING received, since the close of the Campaign, numerous requests for complete sets of the Speeches and Documents issued by the Republican Association, the subscriber is induced to reprint the most important of them in a neat octavo volume of 550 pages. It will be remembered that many of these Speeches and Documents were prepared with great care, and contain much valuable statistical and other matter that cannot readily be obtained elsewhere, and, although compiled specially for the Campaign, possess a permanent value, and will be useful for future reference, especially during the next three years.

These Documents and Speeches may be considered a part of the literature of the day.

The volume contains twenty-six of the most important Speeches delivered in Congress by Republican members, together with the Speeches of Senator Seward at Albany and Buffalo, his Plymouth Oration, and three delivered during the Campaign, at Detroit, Oswego, and Auburn.

Also, Weston's standard Documents, entitled—Poor Whites of the South; Southern Slavery Reduces Northern Wages; Who are and who may be Slaves in the United States? Will the South Dissolve the Union? The Federal Union, it must be Preserved; and Who are Sectional?

Report of the Kansas Investigating Committee.

Kansas in 1856. A complete History of the Outrages in Kansas, not embraced in the Kansas Committee Report. By an Officer of the Commission.

Reasons for Joining the Republican Party. By Judge Foot.

Organization of the Free State Government in Kansas, and Inaugural Address of Gov. Robinson.

The Fugitive Slave Bill of 1850.

LEWIS CLEPHANE,
Secretary Republican Association, National
627 Era Office, Washington, D. C.

CHINESE SUGAR MILLET.

FOR one dollar, I will send by mail, free, enough pure seed of the Chinese Sugar Cane to plant a half acre. Address J. S. SHAW, Union Mills, Indiana. 535

HENRY J. ADAMS. A. C. SWIFT. F. G. ADAMS.

ADAMS, SWIFT, & CO.,

Bankers and Real Estate Agents,

Leavenworth City, Kansas.

Exchange and Land Warrants bought and sold; money received on deposit; Real Estate bought and sold on commission; Lands located by warrants or money in all parts of the Territory.

Refer to Dr. B. T. Reilly, General Land Office, Washington, D. C. 529

C. B. HUTCHINSON'S

PATENTED BARREL MACHINERY, unequalled, with which staves and heads for 1,000 flour barrels a day can be finished from the log, ready to be set up, at a fraction less than three cents a barrel. For particulars or the purchase of rights, apply to

B. MILBURN, Washington, D. C.,
Proprietor for Virginia, Arkansas, California, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, and all the Territories.
506

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

A STATISTICAL VIEW

OF THE CONDITION OF

THE FREE AND SLAVE STATES.

By Henry Chase and Charles W. Sanborn.

Compiled from Official Documents.

12mo. *Bound in cloth. Price 50 cents. Postage 10 cents.*

IF any one wishes to know what Slavery has done for the South, and Freedom for the North, let them read this masterly work. Let him study these figures. Place a copy of these statistics in the hands of every voter, and, our word for it, Republicanism will sweep the entire North in 1860, as clean as it has swept New England in 1856. Men of the South, we beg *you* to look calmly and dispassionately at this array of figures, and see what they *portend*.

The able editor of the *Evening Transcript*, Boston, thus speaks of this work:

"This little book contains a vast amount of information respecting the comparative condition of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, as to territory, population, industry, wealth, education, intelligence, religion, moral advancement, and general progress. The work must have cost a great deal of laborious research, and it certainly presents arguments in favor of Freedom on every page. It contains just the kind of information that should be more generally known in all sections of the country. We hope there will be a public demand for thousands of copies."

L. CLEPHANE,
Secretary Republican Association,
527 Washington, D. C.

POLITICAL FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Olmsted's Seaboard Slave States. One volume, 12mo; cloth; illustrated; price $1.25; postage 24 cents.

Olmsted's Journey through Texas. One volume, 12mo; cloth; price $1.25; postage 24 cents.

A History of the Slavery Question, from 1787 to the present day, as exhibited by Official Public Documents; the Debates, Yeas and Nays, and Acts of Congress; Presidents' Messages and Proclamations; the Laws of the Kansas Legislature; the Proceedings of the Topeka Convention; the Report of the Late Committee of the House of Representatives, &c. Price 50 cents; cloth 75; postage 10 cents.

This work affords a thorough and impartial view of the whole subject, especially in its bearings upon *Kansas*—every important document being given complete, in its official form—and constitutes an invaluable storehouse of facts for the use of the people, and of politicians of every party.

The Duty of the American Scholar to Politics and the Times. An Oration delivered by George W. Curtis, on Tuesday, August 5, 1856, before the Literary Societies of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. Price 25 cents; postage free.

The Political Essays of Parke Godwin, Esq. *Contents.*—Our Parties and Politics; the Vestiges of Despotism; Our Foreign Influence and Policy; Annexation; "America for Americans;" Should we Fear the Pope? the Great Question; Northern or Southern, which? Kansas must be Free. Price $1.25; postage 15 cents.

For sale by

L. CLEPHANE.
528 National Era Office.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1857.

Price 13 cents, free of postage.

IN addition to the usual Calendar pages and Astronomical Calculations, THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC will contain—

VERY FULL AND COMPLETE ELECTION RETURNS, by States, Congressional Districts, and Counties, for 1856, carefully compared with the returns of former years.

THE IMPORTANT ACTS OF CONGRESS, condensed.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE PRESENT CONGRESS, and of the next as far as elected, classified politically.

A CONCISE STATEMENT OF THE DOINGS IN KANSAS during the past year.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE REMARKABLE CONTEST FOR SPEAKER of the House.

AN ARTICLE ON THE STATE OF EUROPE.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL WALKER, and his Filibuster Companions in Nicaragua.

A CLASSIFIED LIST OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE STATES, Times of Holding Elections, Meeting of Legislatures, &c.

THE PLATFORM OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, with a condensed statement of those of the Democratic and American Parties.

THE JEFFERSONIAN ORDINANCE OF 1784—a document not generally accessible, and which, had it been adopted, would have made Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, free States. Three years later, the Ordinance of 1787, applicable only to the Northwest Territory, was adopted.

For sale by L. CLEPHANE,
Secretary Republican Association,
527 *Washington, D. C.*

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE

AND

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS

Great Inducements to Subscribe!

Cost reduced 50 to 75 per cent.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to republish the following British Periodicals, viz:

1. The London Quarterly, (Conservative.)
2. The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)
3. The North British Review, (Free Church.)
4. The Westminster Review, (Liberal.)
5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of Advance Sheets from the British Publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.—(Regular Prices.)

For any one of the four Reviews, per annum	$3
For any two of the four Reviews	5
For any three of the four Reviews	7
For all four of the Reviews	8
For Blackwood's Magazine	3
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10

☞ Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

POSTAGE.

The postage to any part of the United States will be but twenty-four cents a year for "Blackwood," and but fourteen cents a year for each of the Reviews.

At the above prices the Periodicals will be furnished for 1857.

Splendid Offers for 1856 and 1857, Together.

Unlike the more ephemeral Magazines of the day, these Periodicals lose little by age. Hence, a full year of the numbers (with no omissions) for 1856 may be regarded nearly as valuable as for 1857. We propose to furnish the two years at the following extremely low rates, viz:

For Blackwood's Magazine*	$4.50
For any one Review	4 00
For any two Reviews	6 00
For Blackwood and one Review	7.00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	9.00
For three Reviews	8.00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	12.00
For the four Reviews	11.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	14.00

* To avoid fractions, $5 may be remitted for Blackwood, for which we will forward that work for both years, postpaid.

N. B. The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is about $31 per annum.

As we shall never again be likely to offer such inducements as those here presented,

Now is the Time to Subscribe!

☞ Remittances must, in all cases, be made direct to the Publishers, for at these prices no commission can be allowed to agents. Address

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
524 No. 54 Gold street, New York.

THE POETRY OF PHYSIC.

AYER'S PILLS glide, sugar-shod, over the palate, but their energy, although wrapped up, is THERE, and tells with giant force on the very foundations of disease. There are thousands of sufferers who would not wear their distempers if they knew they could be cured for 25 cents. Try Ayer's Pills, and you will know it.

Purify the blood, and diseases will be starved out

Cleanse the system from impurities, and you are cured already.

Take this best of all purgatives, and Scrofula, Indigestion, Weakness, Headache, Backache, Sideache, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Derangements of the Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels, all derangements and all diseases which a purgative remedy can reach, fly before them like darkness before the Sun.

Reader, if you are suffering from any of the numerous complaints they cure, suffer no more—the remedy has been provided for you, and it is criminal to neglect it.

That AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is the best medicine for a Cough, is known to the whole world, and that AYER'S PILLS are the best of Pills, is known to those who have used them.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Massachusetts, and sold by Z. D. GILMAN, Washington, and all respectable Druggists everywhere. 529

NEW VOLUMES

OF THE

FOUR GREAT BRITISH REVIEWS,

NAMELY,

Edinburgh, North British, Westminster, and London Quarterlies, and Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Monthly,)

Commence with North British for Nov., 1856, and the other Reviews and Blackwood for Jan., 1857.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Any one Review or Blackwood, $3 a year. Blackwood and one Review, or any two Reviews, $5. The four Reviews and Blackwood, $10.

Postage (which should be paid quarterly in advance) on the four Reviews and Blackwood, to any Post Office in the United States, only eighty cents a year. Namely: fourteen cents a year on each Review, and twenty-four cents a year on Blackwood. Address

L. SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
532 54 Gold street, corner of Fulton, New York.

☞ Subscribers in Washington city and vicinity supplied free of postage, by

TAYLOR & MAURY.